Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 20 — SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916 — NEW ENGLAND EDITION

IOWA'S LEADERS SUPPORT CAUSE

Both Senators and Candidates for High State Positions Express Vigorous Approval

Iowa suffragists are particularly fortunate in having the support of the leaders in the various political parties in the State. This is especially true of the Republican and Democratic parties. The list of Republican leaders who are supporting equal suffrage is a most formidable one and should have much influence with the voters of Iowa.

Iowa's two Senators, Governor Clarke and a majority of the State officers, eight of the ten Republican Congressmen and scores of prominent Republicans are enthusiastic suffrage workers. Three of the four Republican candidates for governor, Attorney General Cosson, Senator Joseph H. Allen and Carl F. Kuehnle favor equal suffrage. Both Mr. Cosson and Mr. Allen have endorsed suffrage many times.

Recently Mr. Kuehnle said:

"I favor woman suffrage. I can see no logical reason why the ballot should be denied to woman. Woman can perform her civic duties in other ways than by fighting. If fighting is the all supreme necessity, she is entitled to the ballot because she is the mother of the fighters."

One of the State's most enthusiastic suffrage men is James J. Doty of Shenandoah, stock food manufacturer and Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor. This makes three of the leading Democratic candidates for State offices who are strong suffrage supporters. E. T. Meredith, candidate for governor, and John T. Clarkson of Albia, candidate for attorney general, also are staunch friends of the cause. Mr. Meredith is a member of the finance committee of the Iowa Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

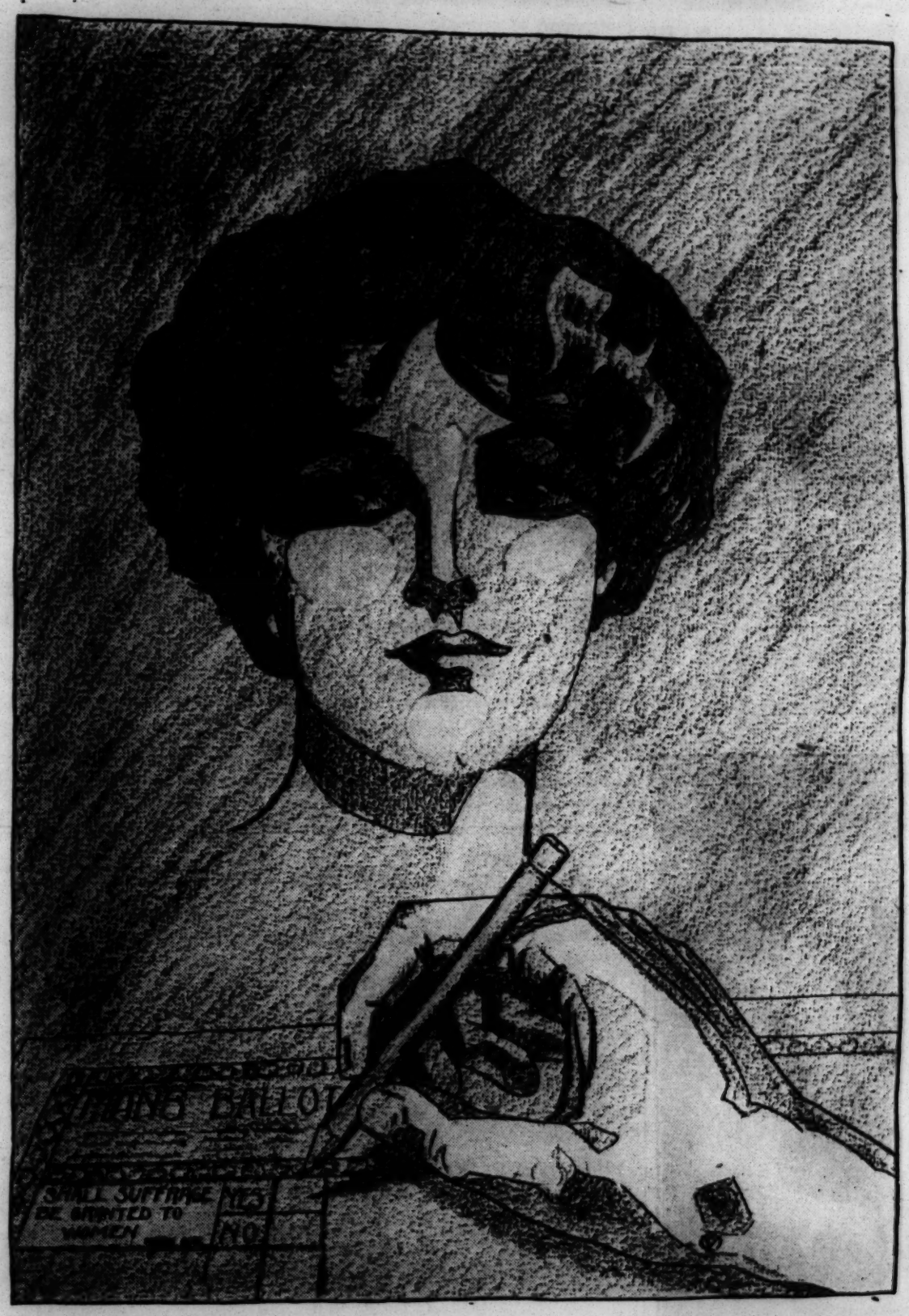
In a letter to the Men's League Mr. Doty outlines his stand:

"It is needless on my part to tell you that I am very much interested in this work. We are organizing here in our locality and will put on a very strong campaign. Anything I can do to assist you in this work, I will be pleased to do. It is my opinion that suffrage will carry and if we who are interested in it let it fail it is because we let it go by default."

At the time he consented to become the party's candidate for governor Mr. Meredith declared himself for suffrage, though he had often gone on record as favoring votes for women. John T. Clarkson's stand on the suffrage question is equally emphatic, for no stronger supporter can be found in the State.

News has just been received, according to the Boston Globe of May 7, that the City Duma of Ekaterinburg, Russia, has placed itself on record as approving full municipal franchise for women.

MAKE IT UNANIMOUS, IOWA



CONFERENCE WAS GREAT SUCCESS

Meeting in Minneapolis Brought Together Leading Advocates of "Votes"—Mrs. Catt Speaks

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference brought together a great gathering of suffragists in Minneapolis this week that press reports say has not been equalled in that city since the national convention, which was held there 15 years ago. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell telegraphs that the conference was a great success with large, enthusiastic audiences, distinguished speakers, fine addresses by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Nellie L. McClung. About $1,400 was raised for the Iowa campaign. It was voted to hold the conference in Columbus, Ohio, next year.

The flags of the nations which have granted suffrage to women were the principal decorations of the convention.

Referring to the factors that have operated to hamper progress of the suffrage wave "which has been sweeping over the country,"

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NEVADA WOMEN ASK GOOD LAWS

Civic League Stands for Eight-Hour Law, Reforms in Racing, Gambling and Divorce

The Nevada Women's Civic League at its annual convention his month proposed the following measures for the next Legislature:

The modification of race track gambling and divorce laws to conform to those of other enlightened States; a law providing for the use of schools as civic centers, since it is as important for the people to have public meeting places as it is for the representatives of the people; an eight-hour law to protect the labor of women; a law raising the age of consent from 16 to 18 years, the age in every other suffrage State; a community property law giving the wife equal rights with her husband; a law giving the wife control over her own earnings.

The delegates to the convention were asked to appeal to the men and women voters throughout the State to support those candidates for the Legislature, irrespective of party, who pledge themselves to work and vote for the measures if elected.

CALIFORNIA LEADS PIONEER REFORM

State Safeguards Future By Preventing Increase in Insane and Hopelessly Defective

The prevention of defective children through the sterilization of insane patients has been carried further in California than in any other State in the Union, according to Dr. Fred P. Clarke, superintendent of the Stockton State Hospital for the insane.

Dr. Clarke returned last week to Stockton, Cal., from an extended tour of the East, where he visited all the large hospitals.

"Although five other States practice sterilization, it is not as general with them as with us," he is quoted as saying by the Sacramento Bee. "At present all our insane patients who some day give promise of being released, are rendered sterile, consent of relatives first being obtained. Some four hundred have been thus treated."

TENNESSEE G. O. P. VOTES FOR PLANK

Party Adopts Suffrage by Two to One Amidst Applause—Governor Leads the Fight

A woman suffrage plank was included in the platform of the Tennessee Republican convention, which met in Nashville last week, by a vote almost 2 to 1 in favor.

With the national Republican convention only five weeks away, the action of the Tennessee party is full of significance. It is natural to suppose that if equal suffrage were to be anywhere objectionable to Republicans, it would be in the Southern border States. Yet the plank was greeted with a heavy round of applause on its first reading. The Nashville Banner says that it was "decidedly the most interesting feature of the convention," and it received a vote of 376 to 184 in favor.

Tennessee is one of the States for which Republicans will make an especial fight next fall. The State, which has gone Democratic ever since the Reconstruction period, elected a Republican Governor in 1910 and 1912.

It was former Governor Hooper himself who led the fight for the suffrage plank, assisting Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mrs. J. S. Beasley and the other suffragists. Mr. Hooper is the Republican choice for U. S. Senator next fall. Suffrage was opposed on the floor of the convention by Mayor Littleton of Chattanooga, and the opposition secured a separate vote on the question.

John W. Overall, the Republican nominee for Governor, is a strong supporter of the new suffrage plank.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN TENNESSEE CLUBS

Federation Adopts Resolution After Delegates Had Been Instructed by Local Groups

With the delegates instructed on the question by their local organizations, the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs went on record for equal suffrage for the first time in its history May 5, by a vote of 96 to 43.

Notice that a resolution on the question of equal suffrage would be submitted to the convention and asking that delegates should come with instructions was sent to each affiliated club more than a month previous to the convention at Chattanooga by Mrs. George W. Denney of Knoxville, the State Federation president. The result was a decisive victory for suffrage.

Thirty-three State Federations in addition to the General Fedaration have now taken a stand for he enfranchisement of women.

The resolution won more than a two-thirds majority despite the efforts of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage dur-

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Eventually---Why Not Now?

By a Friend in Colorado

When the great National conventions assemble, it is expected that each party will give a hearing of at least an hour to the suffrage delegations, and at present it is the plan to have a woman from each of the enfranchised States make a brief plea. This will allow four minutes each, and they are keen on having the talking done by women voters.

But if some State should fail to send a woman delegate to speak for it, the women could hardly do a better thing for themselves than to secure the services of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from this country to Turkey, for Mr. Morgenthau proved himself an extraordinary ambassador. He is said to have "said more things of a threatening character to the Ottoman foreign office and members of the Turkish cabinet than any other American ambassador," but he has succeeded in speaking so softly that they haven't so much as noticed his big stick, and he has succeeded in getting pretty much all the concessions to humanity that he has asked.

This is exactly what the women need, and his little speech to tht Chief of Police of Constantinople states their whole case with a clearness and brevity they can hardly hope to equal. This gentleman had conceived it to be his duty to harass and hinder the work of Mr. Morgenthau at every point. At last Mr. Morgenthau said to him:

"Why do you insist on trying to block my work? Why don't you assume a cordial attitude toward me, and do with grace the things that eventually you do with ill humor? Think what a position in history that will give you!"

And, as he thought, the Chief of Police of Constantinople saw the point, and has co-operated with our ambassador ever since. A thing so obvious that a Turk can comprehend it should not be past the understanding of a great representative gathering of the men of this nation. Still, it might be a good move for the women to have Mr. Morgenthau assist them in breaking the blockade that has stood against them for so many years!

EXPOSE CHILDREN TO 64 DISEASES

Philadelphia Report Shows Striking Illustration of State's Need of Women

Striking illustration of the vice, crime and disease to which children are subjected in many of the crowded courts and alleys of Philadelphia is given in a report made public by the Philadelphia Housing Association.

It emphasizes that responsibility for such conditions rests upon property owners and that the only argument that appears to have any weight with them is loss of profits.

Children in one small court in Lombard street were found by the association's investigators exposed to sixty-four distinct cases of the grossest types of evil. Fourteen social agencies, ranging from hospitals and charities to the juvenile court and prisons, were involved in the records for the three years in which the study extended.

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

CONFERENCE WAS GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued from page 153)

Mrs. Catt declared that contributions to political parties by interests opposed to suffrage had proved one of the most serious handicaps. She divided into three classes the "antis," or those whose efforts are aimed to keep women disenfranchised. The first two were the conservatives, so called because they would accept nothing new, and the pessimists. Of the third, "the spoilers," she said:

"We have one dangerous condi-

MRS. NELLIE L. McCLUNG.

tion in our political system. Some States have tried to correct it; none has succeeded absolutely. Every State must correct it. Some one, somewhere, will find the solution. When some great power with money contributes vast sums to political campaign funds it virtually buys up the consideration of the leaders of those political parties which have received those contributions, and they, therefore, are able largely to control legislation. Those powers, which care nothing for the welfare of the people, which care nothing for democracy, which only stand for their own selfish interest—spoilers and wasters of our land—they are all opposed to woman suffrage.

"All over our country, in every campaign, we have made this observation, but it is always difficult to prove in the courts. Sometimes, however, the proof comes out.

"There is but one solution—honest politics, honest votes, no purchase of political parties, of Legislatures nor of Congress. And when we make sure of that we may then go upon our way with freedom."

Mrs. McClung denounced liquor interests for their opposition to woman suffrage, and assailed the brewer "who contributes to the downfall of a lad and later is lauded as a lavish giver to charitable institutions which ultimately must house the delinquent."

A number of leaders spoke at church meetings last Sunday, pleading for co-operation in the campaign to obtain the enfranchisement of women.

A large group of suffragists went from Minneapolis into Iowa, where they spoke all along the Mississippi valley.

ST. LOUIS DETAILS NOW COMPLETE

National Association Has Good Hotel Accommodations—Suffragists Urged to Plan Early

During the Democratic convention in St. Louis, in June, the national board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will have its headquarters at the Warwick Hotel, Fifteenth and Locust streets, just three blocks west of Hotel Jefferson, where the Democratic committee meets. The board, according to the Missouri Woman, has engaged twenty-two rooms and a private parlor. This hotel is directly opposite the beautiful Y. W. C. A. building, where there is a well-conducted cafeteria. The St. Louis Suffrage League has a list of accredited hotels and boarding houses prepared by the Business Men's League. Women intending to visit St. Louis during the convention can obtain this list. Accommodations should be secured early.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN TENNESSEE CLUBS

(Continued from page 153)

ing April to stir up opposition to it throughout the State. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Miss Lucy Price journeyed to the principal cities of the State, organizing anti-suffrage societies and attempting to create prejudice against suffrage.

"It is the duty of every delegate here to vote on this most important question before the convention," said Mrs. Denney when the question came up.

With the exception of Mrs. Mary Giles Howard, vice-president; Mrs. Louise Daly, third district chairman; Mrs. M. N. Whitaker, and Mrs. Charles Caldwall, department chairmen, the entire official board voted for the endorsement.

The vote stood 96 to 43, according to a telegram to the Woman's Journal from Miss Ernestine Noa of Chattanooga.

After the count had been taken, Mrs. Howard, who voted against the resolution, pledged the support of those who had voted against it, saying "harmony will still prevail."

ARMENIA WHITE WAS NEARLY 99

Noted Pioneer Was First State President, Co-worker With Great Women

Mrs. Armenia S. White of Concord, N. H., a contemporary and co-worker of Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone, and Frances E. Willard, died at her home last Sunday in her ninety-ninth year. She was the first president of the New Hampshire State Association and with her husband, Nathaniel White, was one of the first stockholders of the Woman's Journal.

Both Mr. and Mrs. White were ardent abolitionists and took an active part not only in the equal suffrage movement but also in temperance and social betterment.

MRS. ARMENIA WHITE.

When they were married in 1830, Mr. White was a stage driver. He later became one of the pioneers of the express business and one of the wealthiest men in New Hampshire.

Mrs. White was a member of the Universalist Church, the mother of seven children and a constant confusion to those who claim that suffragists are a menace to the home and family.

Iowa's Mysterious Stranger

An Editorial in the Des Moines Register and Leader

For several weeks Iowa has enjoyed the presence of Mr. Maling of Denver. Mr. Maling has sought no publicity, has made himself inconspicuous, has confined his mission to a very select few in every community, and has created as far as possible the impression of incidentally "dropping in" for a friendly chat with old acquaintances.

But it develops that there is more of method in Mr. Maling than was at first suspected. His etters of indorsement from Senator Paterson and Mr. Briggs are not so incidental as they appear, and his stay in Iowa is not so accidental, nor his "dropping in" on various Iowa communities so unplanned as we had been led to suppose. Mr. Maling, in fact, has come to Iowa to camp while the campaign for woman suffrage is on, he is paid to remain in Iowa, not by Colorado friends who are disgusted with suffrage, but by eastern financial supporters whose names are not disclosed, and he will in the course of the coming four weeks see personally, if time permits, every large employer of labor, every man whose word might influence a considerable vote.

It is a little surprising that in view of what Mr. Briggs has said for publication back in Denver, Mr. Maling should still use the Briggs letter of introduction. Mr. Briggs is a Denver banker, and his letter is well calculated to inspire confidence in Mr. Maling's mission. But in an interview in the Denver Post, Mr. Briggs is quoted as saying that this letter was written when Mr. Maling was going to New York on a financial mission. Mr. Briggs is quoted:

"I gave John B. Maling a letter of introduction 'To Whom It May Concern" when he went to New York a year ago. Nowhere in that letter did I mention the cause of suffrage. I always have been in favor of woman suffrage on the ground of justice and equity. When I was a newspaper editor I did all I could to bring about the enfranchisement of Colorado women and I believe in suffrage as much today as I ever did. If. Mr. Maling has said the bankers of Colorado are against suffrage he does not express my views."

The burden of Mr. Maling's privately confided information is that woman suffrage has ruined Colorado commercially and financially. Denver has been complaining of the high cost of city management under the Des Moines plan. Although there is no woman on the Denver city council Mr. Maling charges this to woman suffrage. Colorado has recently gone dry and there is some bootlegging in Denver. This also is because of woman suffrage. Everything that has gone wrong in Colorado has gone wrong because women vote. And this burden is discharged upon the unsuspecting auditor in so friendly a fashion, and so confidentially that it is hard to take it as other than an inside tip from one who knows.

Of course, if all these things are so, it ought to suggest itself to Mr. Maling that it is not necessary to go about in a house to house campaign, tipping them off in a confidential sort of way. Mr. Maling, who is a man of fine address and skill in debate, might much better proclaim them from the house tops. Nor is it necessary for Mr. Maling to be tiptoeing about with an old letter of introduction given to him in another enterprise and for another purpose. He could travel in his own right without any letter of introduction from anybody.

Why then all this mystery? Why this campaign of whispered discredit on the good old State of Colorado? Why this showing of financial disaster to Colorado and to the city of Denver so assuringly delivered to men of financial importance here in Iowa, who most of all ought not be prejudiced against our western neighbor for any cause that will not court the publicity of open proof?

As a long time believer in publicity and the champion of an open forum, The Register cannot but suspect any man who chooses to peddle information secretly. Mr. Maling is a most delightful man. He has every grace of the trained promoter of large enterprises. But the methods of the lobby are not suited to the advocacy of a great issue before a whole State. If there is anything wrong with Colorado, it is not enough to whisper it to the financial managers of Iowa; it must be known to every voter, for every voter's voice is just as potent, and ought to be just as potent as the men Mr. Maling goes to.

The Register cannot consent that Iowa shall any longer harbor a mysterious stranger. Let Mr. Maling come out into the open and say what he has to say so all can hear. The columns of The Register are open to him. If suffrage has ruined Colorado, let the facts be published. There is yet time to hear from Colorado in rebuttal, and then Iowa can render an intelligent verdict.

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"Liberty" As Advocated at Capital—Not For Women

In speaking of a certain bill in the House the other day, Congressman Russell of Missouri said:

"The passage of this bill will carry to the hearts and minds of the people the conviction that we, the people of this Republic, are true to the faith of our fathers, and still believe that liberty is the natural God-given right of man, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. (Loud applause.)"

Mr. McKellar of Tennessee said:

"Many who are interested, directly or indirectly, say that they are in favor of holding them until such a time as they shall be ready for their freedom, and they are the judges as to when they will be ready. This is not living up to the American ideals and American traditions. Do not let us ever go back on these ideals and traditions. They have made us what we are. Let us stand by them in good faith. Already we have deferred the matter too long. We ought to act at the earliest possible moment, and the earlier the better."

It might have been supposed that these gentlemen were talking about the bill to amend the constitution enfranchising women; but no, that has been buried in the Judiciary Committee. They were speaking of the freedom of the men of the Philippine Islands.

ANTIS NOW FACE PARADE DILEMMA

Will They Join Preparedness Procession or Still Find It Unladylike to March?

A new dilemma for the anti-suffragists has been put by the Springfield Republican of May 7:

"Twenty thousand women, it is announced, will march in the preparedness parade in New York next Saturday. Will anti-suffragists be among them? The association that is openly fighting suffrage has officially pledged itself to work for preparedness—and it has publicly expressed its unkind opinion of women who take part in street parades."

WIFE NOT TO GET HALF PROPERTY

N. Y. Appellate Decrees Woman Must Forego "Half" Rights in Post-Marriage Property

The community interest law, providing that when a wife divorces her husband she is entitled to half of all the property acquired during their married life, has been declared by the Appellate Division not to be effective in New York State, even though the divorce was obtained in a State where the law is in force.

If justice will free a woman from a man and dissolve their partnership, it is obvious that justice ought to divide equally between them all the property acquired during their married life. This obtains in at least one of the enfranchised States.

The Springfield Equal Suffrage League is to hold a rummage sale on May 17. The use of the store at 265 Bridge street has been loaned to the league by Mr. Albert Steiger. A luncheon will be held May 27 at the High School of Commerce, when Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince of Boston is to speak on "Salesmanship."

The following Massachusetts women have expressed their intention of going to the National Republican and Democratic Conventions in Chicago and St. Louis respectively: Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, chairman of the Equal Franchise Committee of Boston; Mrs. John C. Lee, chairman of the 13th Congressional district; Mrs. W. G. Dwight, president of the Holyoke Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, executive secretary of the Boston Association; Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Susan Brandeis, Miss Mabel Willard.

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SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916

BREAKING MONOPOLY'S GRIP

The rising price of gasoline and coal is a cause of general uneasiness. A few large corporations have a practical monopoly of the market, and so they are able to screw up the rates. It may be of interest just now to recall how New Zealand solved this particular problem.

The New Zealanders get their coal from two sources—mines in New Zealand and mines in New South Wales, Australia. Part of the New Zealand coal lands belongs to the government and part to private owners. The government worked its own mines merely to supply coal to the railroads, which are government property, and left it to the private coal companies to supply the general public.

Some years ago a prolonged strike in the coal mines of New South Wales cut off the supply of Australian coal, and gave the New Zealand coal companies a monopoly of the business. They took advantage of the chance to raise their rates. "As soon as this became a matter of common complaint," says the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, in his book, "Social Welfare in New Zealand," "the government took steps to increase the output of their own mines, and offered to supply dealers at the old prices. At first the coal mining companies prevented most of the dealers from buying the government coal by threats that they would sell none to anybody who dealt with the government mines. The attempt, however, did not last long, as the government proceeded to establish depots at all the chief centres of population, and offered to supply coal to consumers at retail prices. When this step was taken, the struggle was practically at an end; and within a few weeks the coal-mining companies surrendered at discretion, and reduced their prices to the old scale. The government coal depots still exist at the principal centres, but while coal can still be got there by the public, no attempt is made to push the sale, or to increase the production of the government mines—the mere fact of the existence of the depots being looked on as a warning to the producers, and a guarantee of fair play to the public."

The United States owns rich coal lands in Alaska, but the influence of the private coal companies has been strong enough thus far to keep the government from working them. Meanwhile the price of coal goes up and up. The rise is laid to the demand of the miners for higher wages; but the New York World reminds us that when the price of coal was advanced before, the miners' wages for digging the coal were raised only 13 cents a ton, while the price to the consumers was raised 50 cents a ton.

The United States owns oil lands, too, and a bill has been introduced in Congress that the government should begin to work them; but nobody expects that Standard Oil will let the measure pass.

Mr. Lusk tells how the New Zealand government has also undertaken life, accident and fire insurance, in each case when an attempt was made to form a practical "trust" and charge unreasonable prices. The government does not seek a monopoly in any of these lines of business, but by giving the people a chance to get government insurance if they wish, it has effectually squelched the effort of large combinations to get a practical monopoly and fleece the people. Mr. Lusk says:

"The object of the government was to prevent what appeared to be an imposition on the public by an agreement to fix a uniform and excessive scale of premiums. The attempt is a familiar one in America, and one which the government has for years been fighting against; it may fairly be said with little or no success."

When your neighbor complains of the high price of coal and other commodities, remind him that they manage these things better in New Zealand—where women vote.

When the antis prophesy that equal suffrage would raise the cost of living, point them to New Zealand. Mr. Tregear, chairman of the Royal Commission appointed in 1912 to report on the cost of living in New Zealand, states: "The average level of prices has risen less in New Zealand since 1890 than in any other country except France—not nearly so fast as in the United States, Canada or Germany." A. S. B.

WOMEN URGE SUFFRAGE

The great Woman's Club of Denver, with more than a thousand members, has passed resolutions protesting against the "libelous and untruthful statements" circulated about Colorado in States where equal suffrage amendments are pending. This club includes the women in Denver most highly esteemed for their good works, and it has a fine record of civic service. It has seen many of the undertakings which it started accepted and carried further by the city or State, as for instance the Free Employment Bureaus, inaugurated and supported by the club until the work outgrew its local aspects: The Traveling Libraries, the Workshop for the Adult Blind, the building of a Home for Mental Defectives and many other enterprises for public betterment. The resolutions passed by the club declare that its members have found it easier to accomplish all these good things "because we are sovereign citizens and constituents, rather than humble petitioners;" and they urge "the immediate, unconditional enfranchisement of the women of the nation." A. S. B.

SOME POINTS ON DIVORCE

No respectable man has yet been found in any of the enfranchised States who asserts over his own name that equal suffrage leads to divorce. Broadly speaking, divorce is more frequent in the West than in the East; but that was the case long before the Western States gave women the ballot. Washington, for instance, has a larger proportion of divorce than any other State, and the opponents of equal rights are fond of pointing to the fact. But Washington had a larger proportion of divorce than any other State before it granted votes to women. Whatever the cause in that State may be, therefore, it clearly is not woman suffrage, since it antidated woman suffrage.

Again , if equal suffrage breaks up homes, why has Washington, after only six years of equal suffrage, a larger proportion of divorce than Colorado has after 23 years of it, and a much larger proportion than Wyoming has, after 47 years?

The enfranchised States vary widely among themselves in their divorce rates. So do the unenfranchised States. One thing comes out clearly, however—that it is impossible to establish any connection between suffrage and divorce. Some non-suffrage States have a larger proportion of divorce than some suffrage States; the oldest suffrage State has a smaller proportion than those where the ballot has been newly granted; in Colorado the granting of equal suffrage was followed by an immediate and large drop in the divorce rate; and the increase of divorce in proportion to population has averaged less in the suffrage States than in the country at large.

LINDSEY ON EXTREMISTS

Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, in a letter to Mrs. Ladd M. Wood of Denver, dated April 12, 1916, thus corrects a story of which eastern anti-suffragists have been making much use:

"I am very glad to correct a very unjust if not an unscrupulous use of an interview attributed to me in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and used by the anti-suffragists. The facts concerning that interview were:

"I was chatting with a reporter, who asked me some questions regarding the feminist movement. Among the questions was substantially this: Did I believe in the radical contentions of some so-called feminists, who believed, for example, that women were justified in having children regardless of the conventions that call for the marriage tie? I said that I did not. I said that in this day and age the protection of women demanded respect for these conventions which some feminists were disposed to treat lightly. I PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS NOT THE LEADERS OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT WHO WERE MAKING ANY SUCH RADICAL DEMANDS. I always insisted that the demands of the suffragists were just, but that some of the demands of the feminists—an entirely different matter—were questionable. MANY OF THESE FEMINISTS MAKING THESE EXTREME DEMANDS ARE IN STATES OR COUNTRIES WHERE SUFFRAGE HAS MADE THE LEAST PROGRESS; and I believe that the success of WOMAN SUFFRAGE WOULD DO MUCH TOWARDS ALLAYING ANY SUCH DEMANDS or contentions of these extremists among feminists.

"I did say that such demands and such contentions as to the rights of women to bear children, regardless of the marriage tie, in my judgment, under our present conditions and civilization, would more likely pull women down than lift men up; this was simply my opinion on a matter entirely different from questions strictly pertaining to suffrage.

"In a long interview, much of which was not published at all, there was no doubt some confusion. That frequently happens in such matters. Sometimes an interview is cut down or enlarged upon in the newspapers after it is fairly written, and an unintentional injustice is done both to the writer of the interview and the person giving it. This may account for the interview referred to. YOU MAY REST ASSURED THAT I NEVER SAID OR HAD ANY OCCASION TO SAY THAT THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT ENCOURAGED OR TENDED TO ENCOURAGE THIS SORT OF RADICAL FEMINISM. MY BELIEF IS THAT IT HAS JUST THE OPPOSITE EFFECT. The failure to give women their natural and normal rights, such as men have in the making of law, is, in my judgment, chiefly responsible for the very radical contentions of some of the feminists. THESE RADICAL CONTENTIONS HAVE NEVER FOUND ROOT IN COLORADO, OR IN ANY SUFFRAGE STATE TO MY KNOWLEDGE."

DOGS UNDER FIRE

Dogs are being largely used by the French in war service for carrying messages and other work. Contrary to expectation, hunting dogs have not proved the best for army work, but mountain and sheep dogs. Another surprise is that for some kinds of war service the females do better than the males. Says the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette:

"Bitches have shown themselves better message carriers than dogs. They will take a note to a trench or position any distance up to about four miles, and can be relied upon to come back with the answer without stopping or dawdling on the way. Shell or rifle fire does not worry them, and it is most unusual for them to be hit."

Sir Almroth Wright says that women belong to "an inferior intellectual caste," and that they are unfit to vote also because of their "defective moral equipment." Somehow, the mental and moral inferiority of the female does not show itself conspicuously among the lower animals. Will this also have to be added to the exploded myths? A. S. B.

TURKEY-MINDED MOTHERS

A delicious bit of nature-study is contributed by Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren to the Woman Voter for May. It should be taken to heart by every mother who wants good government for the sake of her children, but is not willing to vote for it:

Many years ago a little child ran freely about in a beautiful country place. The Animals were her Playmates. One day she said to her Father: "Why does Mike always give the Turkey Eggs to Old Speckle Hen for hatching?" "Because," said the Father, "Turkeys are such Bad Mothers." "But how is that?" asked the Little Child. "Because the Turkey Mother will lead her Children out into the Rain, and through the dewy grass, which is not good for little Turkeys. Also will she take them into the Tall Timothy, where they are caught by their flapping wings, and so perish miserably." "But why is this?" still said the Little One. "Tush, tush," said the Father. And she tushed. But she was sorely troubled.

Years later the Little Child sat in school and read in her Nature Study book. "The Domestic Turkey," she read, "is a native of Arizona; and there, upon the high Plains, where the rainfall is slight and the grass is short and dry, they grow and thrive exceedingly, and the Numbers are Great." The Little Child closed her book. A great Light shone. Mothers were Always Good. Only sometimes they were Stupid; they held by Tradition while their little ones died. The Turkey Mothers Meant Right, and they loved their children. But they had not Caught On.

This Fable teaches: that each Day is a New Day, and brings with it New Needs. That Intelligence is the better part of Motherhood. And that She who turns her mind backward, and not forward—her Children shall Not Thrive, and her Mind is a Turkey Mind.

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BAY STATE NEWS

The Bird Masque which the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is to give in Cambridge, June 2 and 3, will be in conjunction with the National Bird Sanctuary Associates of New York City. Miss Katherine Minahan is the founder of this society and will take the leading part of Ornis in the play, supported by a professional company. Miss Minahan is widely known as a bird singer and has a wonderful bird-like voice.

Forty suffragists, each a chairman of a senatorial district, will interview her senator in behalf of legislation for women before the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Political Union on May 15 at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. This came out at a conference on Tuesday. The speakers were Miss Mabel Gillespie, Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, Mrs. R. Y. FitzGerald and Miss Alice Henry.

A new suffrage league was formed this week at Millis, where about twenty-five women gathered to hear Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, chairman of the organization committee of the Mass. W. S. A., speak on general organization, and Mrs. John C. Lee, Congressional chairman of the 13th district, on the new State organization. Mrs. Atwater urged the women to prepare themselves for future citizenship by educating themselves along civic and progressive lines by working for the betterment of their towns and neighborhoods and by standing for what is best in womanhood. The following officers were chosen: Chairman, Mrs. Alice L. W. Movius; vice-chairman, Mrs. Margaret C. Slayton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Roy Clark; directors, Mrs. Roland W. Mann, Mrs. A. J. Mundy, Mrs. Robert P. Blake, Mrs. Allan Cole, Mrs. Wiley Shaw, Mrs. Lawrence Reardon.

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MAINE

Bangor suffragists have established attractive headquarters on State street. Suffrage maps, banners, and literature are displayed about the large room and help to carry out a yellow color scheme. In one of the windows 12 blooming jonquils, symbolizing the 12 suffrage States, fill a large May basket, while on the floor of the window a thirteenth jonquil, faded and withered, typifies what the suffragists just at present think of Maine. Two miniature but faithfully modelled wooden platforms—one representing the platform of the Republican party, the other of the Democratic—are conspicuous at the entrance. In each there is a gaping hole, where one plank—equal suffrage—is omitted.

Silent lectures catch the attention of many people each day. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Ralph K. Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mrs. Harry A. Emery, Miss Gladys Niles and Miss Augusta Kirstein; and Mrs. Fred R. Ayer is distributing the literature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A poster paraphrasing "Mother Goose" attracted much attention to a Manchester window recently, where a sale of home-cooked foods was in progress within, under the management of the Manchester Equal Suffrage Association. It was the third sale which has been conducted by the league and was generously patronized.

Mrs. Grace Darling Reynolds was chairman of the committee, assisted by Mrs. J. Adam Graf, Mrs. Charles Cleveland, Miss Ida E. Jefts, Mrs. C. E. Snow, Mrs. George Winch, Mrs. Thomas Steele and Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke.

RHODE ISLAND

The 140th anniversary of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence was re-enacted May 4, when a mock General Assembly sat in the Old State House. The afternoon's program was carried out according to the old time sessions, the participants wearing wigs and colonial costumes. Several bills were introduced, among them the Independence of the Colony of Rhode Island; the Regulation of the Colony's Milk Supply, and bills for Prohibition and Defence.

Mrs. George E. Dunbar appealed to the Honorable House of Deputies for the ballot, declaring that the women of the colony needed it for the regulation of child labor, for the censoring of the vicious movies that had crept into the colony, and for the future welfare of all men and women of the colony. Mrs. James W. Alger declared that as a housekeeper of the colony she protested against the man-made government, one inefficient phase of which was the stupid garbage and ashes removal system.

Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz asked His Excellency the Governor and the House of Deputies: "Voting in this colony is a wise and patriotic observance. Why will you praise my brother for voting and incarcerate me in durance vile for doing the same act?"

Mrs. Thomas Hadley asked for the ballot in order that she might use it to regulate the licensed saloon which is contaminating and ruining the youth of the colony.

Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell spoke as a voice from another world, declaring that "Woman's place was in the home." His argument caused much laughter. The mock bill granting suffrage to women of the colony was passed unanimously.

At the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage League's convention and annual meeting at Turks Head Club, Providence, May 6, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks; vice-presidents, Mrs. Carl Barus, Nettie E. Bauer and Mrs. W. A. H. Comstock; recording secretary, Miss Mary M. Angell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz; treasurer, Mrs. John A. Cross; auditors, Miss B. A. Ballou, Mrs. Gilbert C. Carpenter and Mrs. Gerald A. Cooper; chairman of Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mabel E. Orgelman; secretary Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Ava Minsher.

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Charles L. Underhill, who took an active part against woman suffrage in the Massachusetts campaign, was the champion for the anti-suffragists in a debate held in Norwich, April 28. Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, president of the C. W. S. A., took the part of the suffragists, and in speaking afterwards of the debate Mrs. Hepburn said that she had never had to meet so many downright misstatements and perversions of the truth as in this debate. Mrs. Hepburn was reinforced in her arguments by a gentleman in the audience, who challenged Mr. Underhill's statements about Colorado and the liquor trade. Mr. Underhill seemed unaware of the fact that Colorado by popular vote has adopted State-wide prohibition, and described the State as wet with Denver as an especially wet city. On being challenged from the floor Mr. Underhill asked his questioner, who said that he spoke from personal experience, how long it was since he had been in Colorado, and was rather nonplussed when the gentleman replied that he had only returned home from a two months' visit the previous day. If all Mr. Underhill's other statements were in line with what he had said about Colorado, remarked the challenger of the Colorado misrepresentations, there was nothing in the speech that could be relied upon.

KENTUCKY

About one thousand marchers were in line in the May day suffrage parade in Lexington, Ky., May 6. The Lexington Herald calls it the biggest suffrage parade in the history of the State. The parade marched through the principal streets, accompanied by large floats, automobiles, and horseback riders, all prominently displaying the suffrage colors. The business houses along Main street were decorated for the occasion. More than 100 men marched in the men's division, and many public officials were in line.

"It was a most impressive demonstration," says the Lexington Herald in an editorial of congratulation, "one that sets at rest for all time any doubt that may have existed as to whether women want, and men intend to give them the right of suffrage. As impressive as the demonstration of the marching hundreds was the demonstration of the watching thousands. Among the thousands who lined the sidewalks there were scores and hundreds who sympathized with the purpose of those who marched. There were other hundreds who came to jeer but remained to cheer.

"Next year the great majority of those who yesterday were watchers will be participants. Those who oppose and fear the granting of suffrage to women will by next year have reached the conclusion the intelligent have already reached—that it is certain to come and that opposition merely postpones but cannot avert the day when women in the realm of politics, as in all other spheres, will have the right to acclaim themselves human beings."

GEORGIA

The mock trial staged by the Chatham County Equal Suffrage Party in the Savannah Theatre, May 2, proved a great success. It was called "The Claim of Georgia Wright," and showed a tragic working out of laws which now stand upon the statute books of Georgia,—that the earnings of a wife belong to her husband, unless there is an agreement to the contrary between them before she started to work; that the husband has the right at his death to will his children away from their mother; that children of twelve years are permitted to work in factories; that only the father, if he is alive, has the right to sue for the injury or death of a child.

The trial was arranged by Charlton G. Ogburn, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Savannah. Suffragists took the leading parts. Judge W. W. Lambdin presided; J. C. Morcock, U. S. Deputy Clerk, acted as clerk, and Merritt W. Dixon, county sheriff, as sheriff. Four real lawyers took the attorneys' parts.

The play was a trial of the widow's claim to a large business she had built up by her efforts that her children might escape the lot a dissolute husband had forced upon them.

The jury, when told by the judge and the attorneys what were the provisions of the laws in question, were compelled to find a verdict against the widow, and order the property she had built up sold to pay the dead husband's bar bill.

Miss Mary Wayne as Georgia Wright played the widow realistically, especially when, after the announcement of the jury's verdict the guardian came across to the side of the court room to claim the three children, she fell in a swoon. The curtain fell upon the affecting scene of the widow sobbing with outstretched arms for her children, the right to which the laws also denied her.

The Senate Committee on Rules last week ordered a favorable report on the cloture rule curtailing debate. During previous history debate in the Senate has been unlimited except by unanimous consent, and the proposed rule, if adopted, would make a radical change in procedure; but it is not believed that the rule will be adopted by the Senate at this session.

N. E. STATES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The annual New England Woman Suffrage Conference will be held this year at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy Street, Boston, on the evening of May 19; supper at 6.30, with speaking to follow.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, President of the Connecticut W. S. A., Miss Martha S. Kimball, President of New Hampshire, Mrs. G. S. Lane of Maine, Mrs. Van Patten of Vermont, Miss Blackwell, President of Massachusetts, and, it is hoped, Mrs. Agnes Jenks, President of Rhode Island. There will also be a symposium of short addresses by women from the enfranchised States. Tickets, 75 cents, may be ordered from 585 Boylston street, Boston.

BUY THEIR GOODS TO HELP VICTORY

W. Virginia Women Must Earn Before They Can Contribute—Exchange Now Open

"Mountaineers, All Free," is the motto that the Equal Suffrage League of Morgan County, W. Va., prints at the head of its recently issued appeal. It says that "everything (on the face of it) looks favorable for success," but that distances are great, the labor of reaching the sparse population is consequently hard, and the campaign is hampered by lack of funds:

"The only way our women can contribute is to earn what they contribute, and the only way they can earn anything in this country is by selling some article that can be made at home.

"We have opened an exchange where we have for sale many articles—hand-woven colonial rugs, quilts, baby garments of all kinds. We will take orders for complete layettes for infants, and bridal linen exqisitely embroideded; we have embroidered and crocheted centre pieces, luncheon sets, linen piano scarfs, and can fill orders for about anything persons wish to buy. We also have some very pretty hand-made baskets.

"Will you not help us to help ourselves? Our idea is that if each league, club or person would take an article and dispose of it in the manner that is most popular in her community or among her friends, a goodly sum could be realized, with no particular strain on any one person.

"Will you be 'neighborly' and help us?"

Orders may be sent to the Executive Secretary for Morgan County, Mrs. G. McIntire-Weaver, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has ordered a quantity of these goods, and will have them for sale at its annual meeting, to be held in Boston on May 18 and 19. They will also serve as samples, from which local leagues or individuals can send their orders direct to West Virginia. Get your Christmas presents now, and help these mountain women to win their State for liberty!

A. S. B.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, will help receive at the garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman du Pont, to be given June 3 by the Congressional Union in honor of the delegates attending the biennial conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in New York. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is chairman of the reception committee, and she will be assisted by a group of prominent club women and suffragists.

The Iowa Campaign

May 13 will be Suffrage Window Day in Des Moines. Eighty prominent merchants had agreed last week to have suffrage displays in their show windows on May 13, and others were being added to the list, so that the principal streets will assume the appearance of a suffrage carnival. The ingenuity of the window dressers in the big department stores will be taxed to the limit in getting up new and novel displays, and to add interest to this contest prizes were offered of $25 for the best window, $15 for the second best, and $10 for the third best.

No restrictions are being placed upon the window dressers and merchants. The dry goods merchants will have yellow costumes for street and evening wear; the florists will have their windows filled with yellow blooms, while shoe stores, drug stores and confectionaries will be handsomely decorated with suffrage yellow.

The judges for the contest have been selected because they are not interested in a business way in any of the shops or stores. They are Johnson Brigham, State librarian; Z. C. Thornburg, superintendent of Des Moines public schools, and Prof. Charles Cummings of the Cummings School of Art.

The streets will be filled with suffragists wearing the suffrage colors, and automobiles will be decorated for the occasion. Flags, pennants and banners will be in evidence on every hand, so that all the passersby will have an opportunity to read "Vote Yes on the Suffrage Amendment on June 5."

As a fitting climax for the day there will be street speeches by men and women of national reputation, and a big mass meeting will be held on the river front in the evening. J. Stitt Wilson of California, formerly mayor of Berkeley, will give the principal address at this meeting. Other special features for the occasion have been planned by Mrs. Jansen Haines and Mrs. R. H. Delmege, who are serving as chairmen in making the arrangements for the day.

The high school students of Marshall county will participate in a contest which the league of that county is conducting. A prize of $10 is to be given for the best essay on "Why Iowa men should vote for woman suffrage." Second and third prizes are also offered.

W. R. Orchard, a prominent newspaper man of Council Bluffs, is speaking for woman suffrage.

Woodbury county suffragists are planning a suffrage automobile tour of their county from May 15 to 22. On May 22, a big suffrage rally will be held in Sioux City.

Mt. Vernon is to hear Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, who is now touring the State. The ladies of the College Guild are supervising the meeting to be held on May 17.

Two hundred suffragists from Linn, Benton, Cedar and Jones counties gathered at Cedar Rapids on May 2, to attend the suffrage conference. A one o'clock luncheon was served, at which Mrs. Catt was guest of honor. The afternoon was spent in discussing plans for campaign work.

The Rev. Mr. Volmer of Corydon and James Porter, attorney of Shoshone, Idaho, formerly a resident of Humeston, addressed the suffrage club of Humeston recently. Mr. Porter, who comes from an equal suffrage State and therefore speaks from experience, says that allowing the women to vote is not a detriment to any State, but rather a benefit from every view point.

The suffragists of Sioux City did well with the selling of the suffrage edition of the Daily News of that city. It is reported that about 7,000 copies were sold, for some of which ardent believers paid the amount of 25 cents. Prominent women and girls sold the papers.

Mason City observed suffrage week during the past week. Store windows were decorated in yellow and from automobiles and wagons suffrage pennants and banners were flying. As a climax of the week, a large mass meeting was held on Friday evening, with Mrs. Catt speaking.

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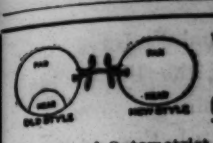
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"LIBERTY" SPEECH AMUSES HEFLIN

Imagine Talking About Live Stock and Voting Against Filipinos, Says Anti-Suffragist

Mr. Heflin, Congressman from Alabama, expressed amusement on the floor of the House May 3.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee," said he, "the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hull), who spoke a few minutes ago, commenced his speech by saying that there are some things dearer to man than live stock, and that one thing is liberty. I was amused, Mr. Chairman, as I listened to the gentleman. In the body of his speech he was pleading for liberty for live stock, and I recalled that on yesterday he voted against giving liberty to the Filipinos—human beings in the Philippine Islands. (Applause.)

"I pleaded here yesterday for the freedom of the people in the islands. I saw their brilliant representative here, as able a man as any Republican in this House, show that he is as capable of self-government as any Republican here or elsewhere. (Applause.)

"Mr. Chairman, in the Post this morning is an interview from the Filipino Delegate saying that he would not come back to Congress; that it would be hard to secure independence now, since the whole Republican side had voted against freedom. To me this is a touching and a pathetic thing, and I want to say to him and to his people, Hope on, trust on; that judgment rendered here yesterday was not the judgment of the American people. (Applause.) The time will come, and that time will be in November, when we will have that judgment reversed. (Applause.)"

Mr. Heflin might perhaps well be amused. He ought also to be amused at himself, who could deliver himself in this way and still remain the arch opponent in Congress of the enfranchisement of women. But perhaps women are not "human beings."

ASSEMBLY SHOWS DISCRIMINATION

New York Politicians Never Objected to Men Lobbies—Suddenly Exclude Women

The recent rule of the New York Legislature aimed at the women teachers and barring all persons interested in legislation from the floor, leads the Journal of Education of May 4 to comment:

"From the days of Aaron Burr the Assembly of the State of New York has endured lobbyists. Tammany from New York City, the "ringsters" from Buffalo, and every style of lobbyists from everywhere have been endured. But they were men. When women teachers bother Assemblymen a new rule of exclusion is passed! Is it any wonder that women think they are discriminated against?"

"The conviction is growing upon womankind that they ought to have a hand in the affairs of the world," declared Miss Mary Shaw, the actress, in a recent interview "They want to participate in order to make it better for their children." Miss Shaw is a staunch suffragist of many years' standing.

NOTES AND NEWS

Like Abou Ben Adhem, Mrs. W. A. Harris's "name leads all the rest." She heads Kansas's "big four" who are delegates to the Democratic national convention.

The Rev. Luke M. White, rector of St. Luke's Church of Montclair, N. J., said before a recent meeting of the Montclair Equal Suffrage School, "I am a suffragist because I am a Christian."

Suffragists helped Congressman W. E. Williams, of Illinois, celebrate his fifty-ninth birthday, May 5, by presenting him with a large frosted birthday cake. The cake bore this inscription: "May the coming year bring you joy and the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

"Anti-suffragists did some very masculine campaigning," says the Davenport (Ia.) Democrat of April 30. "They opened two boxes of cigars and invited the men who called at headquarters to 'Have One.' There were a large number of callers in the McCullough building headquarters and the antis believe they gained many votes."

POCKETS IN THEIR PARADE SKIRTS

Only Other Lack Is Ballot, Says Worker, and That, Too, Will Be Removed

The assortment of white skirts on sale for the June 7 parade makes a wall four feet high across one end of the headquarters in the Tower Building at Chicago.

There is one noticeable characteristic of all the skirts, and that is their pockets. Every one has at least one pocket and many of them two or three. Mrs. Albert Schweizer, who ordered the patterns, stated that as pockets and votes seemed the only attributes which made men superior beings, the suffragists should start the parade with pockets and finish it with votes.

CAN STILL ENTER PRIZE CONTESTS

There is still ample time for all suffragists to enter the two prize contests which the National American Woman Suffrage Association announced open from April 1 to October 1. Five hundred dollars in prizes is to be awarded for posters, and twenty-five dollars for the best suffrage slogan of not more than five words. The terms of both competitions were fully explained in the Journal of March 25. All communications should be sent to the N. A. W. S. A., 171 Madison avenue, New York City, the posters to the Chairman Art Publicity, and the logans to the Slogan Committee.

Senator Thompson of Kansas read into the Congressional Record of May 5 an article on suffrage and prohibition by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

The first woman judge in Montana is presiding over a court in Chinook, according to the Butte Miner. Mrs. J. C. Duff, the wife of a local lawyer, has been serving in the stead of the police magistrate of Chinook, who was called out of the State.

The Congressional Union envoys who have been touring the free States on board the "Suffrage Special" will reach Washington May 16. A petition asking that the envoys be permitted to speak on the floor of the Senate has been sent to that body by a group of voting women representing nine States.

Girl volunteers in England now play the part of Paul Revere in spreading warning of the approach of Zeppelins over London. They are telephone operators attached to the emergency staff of the local exchanges, and upon news of an impending raid, go on their bicycles to rouse the neighborhood.

The new anti-suffrage league, trained at Nashville by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, evidently did not hear very well. Previous to the vote in the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, endorsing equal suffrage, the league issued a statement objecting to an amendment it thought had been proposed to the constitution admitting suffrage leagues. The Federation president had the pleasure of pointing out that no such amendment had been proposed but that the "league" had mistaken a resolution of endorsement for an amendment admitting suffrage clubs. Sometimes even an anti-suffragist must wish she knew about politics and parliamentary terms.

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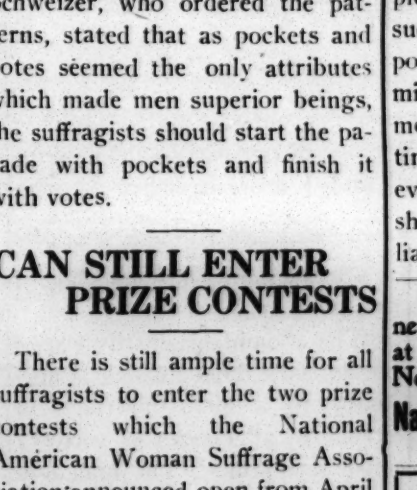
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LESLIE ESTATE DECLARED READY

Surrogate Fowler's Decision Said to Make Certain That Mrs. Catt Will Receive $1,700,000

"Surrogate Fowler signed an order yesterday in the litigation over the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who died on September 21, 1914, which will probably lead to the early distribution of the estate of the widow of the publisher, under whose will Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will receive for the furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage about $1,700,000," says the New York Tribune of May 9.

"Mrs. Lonetta L. Hollander, Mrs. Florence L. Weissbrod, Frank Leslie and Arthur Leslie, grandchildren of Mr. Leslie, were eliminated yesterday by Surrogate Fowler as legatees or heirs under the will of Mrs. Leslie. The surrogate said that the grandchildren of the publisher were not legatees, and had not filed any proof of claim against the estate, and held that the decree of probate was binding.

"All that is now necessary to permit the distribution of the estate is the judicial settlement of the accounting of the executors. Mrs. Catt, as residuary legatee, has objected to the charge of $193,500 as manager of the affairs of Mrs. Leslie from 1895 to 1904, a charge of $25,000 for legal services made by Sullivan & Cromwell, and another similar charge of $25,000 by ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett. Ex-Justice Charles F. Brown has been appointed as referee in this matter, and the settlement awaits his report."

THOSE 91 VOTES NEED A PLANK

Member of Congress Sees Advantage For Party Which First Comes Out for Suffrage

"The adoption of an equal suffrage plank in one or both of the platforms of the two great parties promises to be an important issue in the coming national conventions."

With the conventions scarcely a month away, this statement from a member of Congress this week is significant.

With 91 electoral votes in the suffrage States out of the total of 531 in the electoral college, the free States can easily determine the outcome of a presidential election by their choice of the electors they will help name. Hence the vote in the equal suffrage States is tremendously important, especially when it is remembered that President Harrison had a majority of only 85 electoral votes, Cleveland had but 37 and Garfield only 59.

"I know that the subject is being freely discussed in the House cloak rooms," continued the member of Congress who is quoted by the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association, "and the general belief is expressed that whatever disadvantages, from a political viewpoint, might accrue from an endorsement of woman suffrage, they would be far outweighed by the advantage. Members of Congress generally recognize that woman suffrage is bound to come. As a matter of practical judgment, political exigencies seem quite likely to dictate its endorsement in the national platforms."

WOMEN INITIATE HEALTH BILLS

Have Little Success Without Vote in New York Town, But Win in Suffrage Communities

In the city of Pinnacle, N. Y., which went two to one against suffrage at the polls last fall, there has been a Town Improvement Association of women for twenty-five years. This Association worked seven years to get the town's waste paper cared for; eight, to install a painless gas tank for vagrant animals; fifteen, without success, to induce the city to accept covered rubbish carts to be paid for by the Association; twenty-five, without results, to establish a first-aid kit in the railway station, where several people have fallen ill, and five have died of sudden heart attacks during this time.

The Mayor of Phoenix, Arizona, where women vote, boasted last September that Arizona women have installed drinking fountains, rest rooms and comfort stations in every city and town of the State. Says Dr. William Evans, ex-commissioner of health in Chicago: "The main influence of Chicago women has been in making public health officials take up questions which they had not heretofore, in making the Council change their views toward questions of public morals." Women of Chicago and Arizona have a vote; the women of Pinnacle have none.

CATCH INMATES AND 80 "GUESTS"

Chicago Police Take Men Who Are Equally Guilty With Women in Raid

Recent police raids on notorious Chicago hotels on the West Side netted not only the keepers and 80 women inmates, but also 80 men "guests."

"Which latter fact," says the Chicago Herald of May 3, "shows an improvement on the usual police practice in such matters. It takes a woman and a man to make the bargains against which the law was set in motion. Too often in the past the guilt of the party of the second part, always equal and sometimes greater, has been ignored. Equally to insist upon it is a decided improvement."

And it is noteworthy that the improvement comes where women vote.

"WEAK ORGANISM" PROVED UNTRUE

Brieux Says France Must Respect Women After War and Give New Consideration

"Let those laugh now who used to talk of the woman's 'weak organism,'" says Eugene Brieux, the playwright. "It is a weakness that has stood the fatigue of the metal mill, and woman's frail hands have polished helmets and stuffed bombshells and verified cannon.

"Women have now eaten of the fruit forbidden them, not by God, but by men. They have learned; they know what they can do. The revelation was possible for them, because the man was not there to say, 'Leave that alone.' What is going to happen?

"The man must respect the woman and no longer treat her as a weak thing, silly, and bound to subjection.

"The abominable institution of the dot (the dowry which is necessary to a girl's marriage in France in all classes of society) must disappear. The man and woman must not get married to be 'settled in life,' at the end of their youth, but in its full bloom and to live their whole life together, with the risks of the beginning and the struggles that follow and the joys of success.

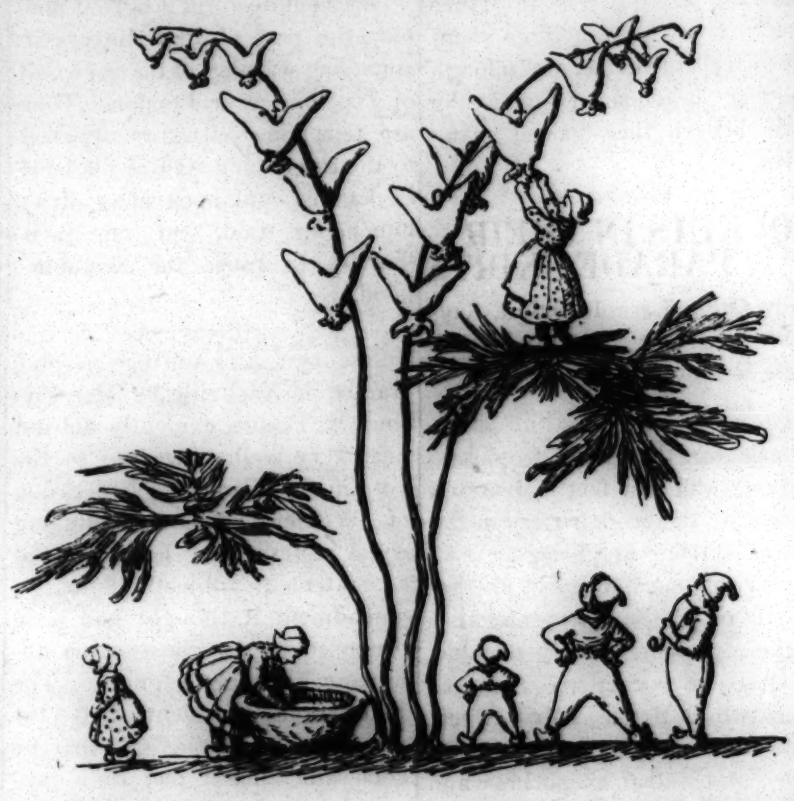
"Mothers must teach their sons to respect women.

"Not one honest woman must be at peace so long as she knows that somewhere some other woman is forced to sell herself from sheer misery of body or soul."

Four of the 28 delegates from Washington to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis are women.

The delegates were elected by the recent Washington Democratic convention in North Yakima.

Nothing Unwomanly About the Fairy Suffs



Fredrikke S. Palmer.

"Walking on the Rock this morning, our first real spring day, I saw a lot of Dutchman's Breeches, one of our early wild flowers. This picture bobbed into my head and I drew it, when I came home."—Fredrikke S. Palmer.

Plan Big Demonstration For Chicago Convention

In Addition to All Women's Clubs of Chicago, Thousands of Women in Neighboring States Will Join in Procession. Mrs. Bass Now Thinks She Can Accommodate All Visitors. Route of Parade Announced

National Suffrage Parade Headquarters in connection with the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the Tower Building, Chicago, are thronged with women eager to purchase the white skirts, the white sailor regulation hats and yellow scarfs suggested by the regalia committee. The demand for hats has necessitated a rush order for ten thousand in spite of the concession of the regalia committee that any organization with over five hundred marchers in line may select a distinctive headgear.

Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and general chairman of the parade, has received many letters asking for information about State delegations. Mrs. George Bass of the Hospitality Committee has arranged to care for ten thousand marchers from other States in spite of the fact that all the Chicago hotel managers have had reservations booked for months to accommodate the delegates to the Republican and Progressive national conventions. As general chairman of the local board at the time of the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Bass made her reputation as an able and charming hostess, and there is reason to believe she will handle this situation with great credit to herself and perfect comfort to Chicago's suffrage guests.

At the head of the first section of the parade will march Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with all the members of the National Board. Visiting delegations will follow bearing their own State emblems and led by the Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Under the Illinois State banner more than 250 groups will march. Some of the large organizations in Chicago with over two thousand members will parade in distinctive costumes. Among these are the Chicago Political Equality League, the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, the Woman's City Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Church Federation, the W. C. T. U., and the Federation of Women's Clubs. However, the striking feature of the parade will be the Ward Section, in which every one of the thirty-five wards of Chicago will have its women voters, under the banner of the precinct and ward in which they live. These ward groups will be made up of women of different races, different religions, different political party affiliations, but as one in the desire for full suffrage for all women. Every woman will have an opportunity to express the solidarity of women by marching on June 7.

The parade will start at four o'clock from the assembling ground in Grant Park, cross over the viaduct at Monroe street and proceed south on Michigan boulevard to Fourteenth street, where the line will swing west to the Coliseum, in which the Republican convention will be in session to receive the plea of the marching host.

Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown says: "This will be the greatest event of its kind ever witnessed the wide world over. It will be an expression of woman's dignity, of her humanitarian hopes, her desire for equal opportunity with man and her eagerness to accept her share of the world's civic and public work."

LAST LAUGHS

He: "I dreamt last night I proposed to a pretty girl."

She: "What did I say?"—Stray Stories.

"The old-fashioned boy used to respect every word his father said."

"Yes," replied the cynical youth; "but you must remember that the old-fashioned boy had one of those old-fashioned fathers."—Washington Star.

Robert was having a very successful career at college. He had scored the winning touchdown in the big game of the year, and was mentioned by the experts for the All-American team. But Robert's father was not satisfied.

"I'm afraid, my son," said he, "that you are not making good use of your time at college. I hear very unsatisfactory reports about your work,"

"Gee whiz!" exclaimed Robert, "You must have been talking to one of the professors."—New York Times.

A Berlin telegram says that in that city women are digging the tunnel for the underground railway.

Don't let us further burden them with a ballot.—Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

"Is he making her a good husband."

"No—she's making him that way."—Michigan Gargoyle.

This story—which is perhaps true and perhaps not—is being told in many Italian mess rooms. On one of his royal tours King Victor Emmanuel spent the night in a small country town, where the people showed themselves unusually eager in caring for his comfort. When he had gone to bed he was surprised to be awakened by a servant who wanted to put clean sheets on his bed. However, he waited good-naturedly while it was done, and wished the servant good night. He had dozed off to sleep when he was roused for the second time by a rap on the door and the servant reappeared, asking to change the sheets again.

Naturally the King asked why the change was made so often. The servant answered reverently: "For one's self one changes the sheets every week, for an honored friend every day, but for a king every hour."—The Youth's Companion.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 20 — SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

IOWA'S LEADERS SUPPORT CAUSE

Both Senators and Candidates for High State Positions Express Vigorous Approval

Iowa suffragists are particularly fortunate in having the support of the leaders in the various political parties in the State. This is especially true of the Republican and Democratic parties. The list of Republican leaders who are supporting equal suffrage is a most formidable one and should have much influence with the voters of Iowa.

Iowa's two Senators, Governor Clarke and a majority of the State officers, eight of the ten Republican Congressmen and scores of prominent Republicans are enthusiastic suffrage workers. Three of the four Republican candidates for governor, Attorney General Cosson, Senator Joseph H. Allen and Carl F. Kuehnle favor equal suffrage. Both Mr. Cosson and Mr. Allen have endorsed suffrage many times.

Recently Mr. Kuehnle said:

"I favor woman suffrage. I can see no logical reason why the ballot should be denied to woman. Woman can perform her civic duties in other ways than by fighting. If fighting is the all supreme necessity, she is entitled to the ballot because she is the mother of the fighters."

One of the State's most enthusiastic suffrage men is James J. Doty of Shenandoah, stock food manufacturer and Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor. This makes three of the leading Democratic candidates for State offices who are strong suffrage supporters. E. T. Meredith, candidate for governor, and John T. Clarkson of Albia, candidate for attorney general, also are staunch friends of the cause. Mr. Meredith is a member of the finance committee of the Iowa Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

In a letter to the Men's League Mr. Doty outlines his stand:

"It is needless on my part to tell you that I am very much interested in this work. We are organizing here in our locality and will put on a very strong campaign. Anything I can do to assist you in this work, I will be pleased to do. It is my opinion that suffrage will carry and if we who are interested in it let it fail it is because we let it go by default."

At the time he consented to become the party's candidate for governor Mr. Meredith declared himself for suffrage, though he had often gone on record as favoring votes for women. John T. Clarkson's stand on the suffrage question is equally emphatic, for no stronger supporter can be found in the State.

News has just been received, according to the Boston Globe of May 7, that the City Duma of Ekaterinburg, Russia, has placed itself on record as approving full municipal franchise for women.

MAKE IT UNANIMOUS, IOWA

CONFERENCE WAS GREAT SUCCESS

Meeting in Minneapolis Brought Together Leading Advocates of "Votes"—Mrs. Catt Speaks

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference brought together a great gathering of suffragists in Minneapolis this week that press reports say has not been equalled in that city since the national convention, which was held there 15 years ago. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell telegraphs that the conference was a great success with large, enthusiastic audiences, distinguished speakers, fine addresses by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Nellie L. McClung. About $1,400 was raised for the Iowa campaign. It was voted to hold the conference in Columbus, Ohio, next year.

The flags of the nations which have granted suffrage to women were the principal decorations of the convention.

Referring to the factors that have operated to hamper progress of the suffrage wave "which has been sweeping over the country,"

(Continued on page 154)

NEVADA WOMEN ASK GOOD LAWS

Civic League Stands for Eight-Hour Law, Reforms in Racing, Gambling and Divorce

The Nevada Women's Civic League at its annual convention his month proposed the following neasures for the next Legislature:

The modification of race track gambling and divorce laws to conform to those of other enlightened States; a law providing for the use of schools as civic centers, since it is as important for the people to have public meeting places as it is or the representatives of the peo-le; an eight-hour law to protect he labor of women; a law raising he age of consent from 16 to 18 ·ears, the age in every other suf-rage State; a community property aw giving the wife equal rights vith her husband; a law giving the wife control over her own earnings.

The delegates to the convention were asked to appeal to the men and women voters throughout the State to support those candidates for the Legislature, irrespective of party, who pledge themselves to work and vote for the measures if elected.

CALIFORNIA LEADS PIONEER REFORM

State Safeguards Future By Preventing Increase in Insane and Hopelessly Defective

The prevention of defective children through the sterilization of insane patients has been carried further in California than in any other State in the Union, according to Dr. Fred P. Clarke, superintendent of the Stockton State Hospital for the insane.

Dr. Clarke returned last week to Stockton, Cal., from an extended tour of the East, where he visited all the large hospitals.

"Although five other States practice sterilization, it is not as general with them as with us," he is quoted as saying by the Sacramento Bee. "At present all our insane patients who some day give promise of being released, are rendered sterile, consent of relatives first being obtained. Some four hundred have been thus treated."

TENNESSEE G. O. P. VOTES FOR PLANK

Party Adopts Suffrage by Two to One Amidst Applause—Governor Leads the Fight

A woman suffrage plank was included in the platform of the Tennessee Republican convention, which met in Nashville last week, by a vote almost 2 to 1 in favor.

With the national Republican convention only five weeks away, the action of the Tennessee party is full of significance. It is natural to suppose that if equal suffrage were to be anywhere objectionable to Republicans, it would be in the Southern border States. Yet the plank was greeted with a heavy round of applause on its first reading. The Nashville Banner says that it was "decidedly the most interesting feature of the convention," and it received a vote of 376 to 184 in favor.

Tennessee is one of the States for which Republicans will make an especial fight next fall. The State, which has gone Democratic ever since the Reconstruction period, elected a Republican Governor in 1910 and 1912.

It was former Governor Hooper himself who led the fight for the suffrage plank, assisting Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mrs. J. S. Beasley and the other suffragists. Mr. Hooper is the Republican choice for U. S. Senator next fall. Suffrage was opposed on the floor of the convention by Mayor Littleton of Chattanooga, and the opposition secured a separate vote on the question.

John W. Overall, the Republican nominee for Governor, is a strong supporter of the new suffrage plank.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN TENNESSEE CLUBS

Federation Adopts Resolution After Delegates Had Been Instructed by Local Groups

With the delegates instructed on he question by their local organiations, the Tennessee Federation f Women's Clubs went on record or equal suffrage for the first ime in its history May 5, by a ote of 96 to 43.

Notice that a resolution on the question of equal suffrage would be submitted to the convention nd asking that delegates should come with instructions was sent to ach affiliated club more than a month previous to the convention t Chattanooga by Mrs. George W. Denney of Knoxville, the tate Federation president. The result was a decisive victory for uffrage.

Thirty-three State Federations n addition to the General Fedaration have now taken a stand for he enfranchisement of women.

The resolution won more than two-thirds majority despite the efforts of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage dur-

(Continued on page 154)

Eventually—Why Not Now?

By a Friend in Colorado

When the great National conventions assemble, it is expected that each party will give a hearing of at least an hour to the suffrage delegations, and at present it is the plan to have a woman from each of the enfranchised States make a brief plea. This will allow four minutes each, and they are keen on having the talking done by women voters.

But if some State should fail to send a woman delegate to speak for it, the women could hardly do a better thing for themselves than to secure the services of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from this country to Turkey, for Mr. Morgenthau proved himself an extraordinary ambassador. He is said to have "said more things of a threatening character to the Ottoman foreign office and members of the Turkish cabinet than any other American ambassador," but he has succeeded in speaking so softly that they haven't so much as noticed his big stick, and he has succeeded in getting pretty much all the concessions to humanity that he has asked.

This is exactly what the women need, and his little speech to tht Chief of Police of Constantinople states their whole case with a clearness and brevity they can hardly hope to equal. This gentleman had conceived it to be his duty to harass and hinder the work of Mr. Morgenthau at every point. At last Mr. Morgenthau said to him:

"Why do you insist on trying to block my work? Why don't you assume a cordial attitude toward me, and do with grace the things that eventually you do with ill humor? Think what a position in history that will give you!"

And, as he thought, the Chief of Police of Constantinople saw the point, and has co-operated with our ambassador ever since. A thing so obvious that a Turk can comprehend it should not be past the understanding of a great representative gathering of the men of this nation. Still, it might be a good move for the women to have Mr. Morgenthau assist them in breaking the blockade that has stood against them for so many years!

EXPOSE CHILDREN TO 64 DISEASES

Philadelphia Report Shows Striking Illustration of State's Need of Women

Striking illustration of the vice, crime and disease to which children are subjected in many of the crowded courts and alleys of Philadelphia is given in a report made public by the Philadelphia Housing Association.

It emphasizes that responsibility for such conditions rests upon property owners and that the only argument that appears to have any weight with them is loss of profits.

Children in one small court in Lombard street were found by the association's investigators exposed to sixty-four distinct cases of the grossest types of evil. Fourteen social agencies, ranging from hospitals and charities to the juvenile court and prisons, were involved in the records for the three years in which the study extended.

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

CONFERENCE WAS GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued from page 153)

Mrs. Catt declared that contributions to political parties by interests opposed to suffrage had proved one of the most serious handicaps. She divided into three classes the "antis," or those whose efforts are aimed to keep women disenfranchised. The first two were the conservatives, so called because they would accept nothing new, and the pessimists. Of the third, "the spoilers," she said:

"We have one dangerous condition in our political system. Some States have tried to correct it; none has succeeded absolutely. Every State must correct it. Some one, somewhere, will find the solution. When some great power with money contributes vast sums to political campaign funds it virtually buys up the consideration of the leaders of those political parties which have received those contributions, and they, therefore, are able largely to control legislation. Those powers, which care nothing for the welfare of the people, which care nothing for democracy, which only stand for their own selfish interest—spoilers and wasters of our land—they are all opposed to woman suffrage.

MRS. NELLIE L. McCLUNG.

"All over our country, in every campaign, we have made this observation, but it is always difficult to prove in the courts. Sometimes, however, the proof comes out.

"There is but one solution—honest politics, honest votes, no purchase of political parties, of Legislatures nor of Congress. And when we make sure of that we may then go upon our way with freedom."

Mrs. McClung denounced liquor interests for their opposition to woman suffrage, and assailed the brewer "who contributes to the downfall of a lad and later is lauded as a lavish giver to charitable institutions which ultimately must house the delinquent."

A number of leaders spoke at church meetings last Sunday, pleading for co-operation in the campaign to obtain the enfranchisement of women.

A large group of suffragists went from Minneapolis into Iowa, where they spoke all along the Mississippi valley.

ST. LOUIS DETAILS NOW COMPLETE

National Association Has Good Hotel Accommodations—Suffragists Urged to Plan Early

During the Democratic convention in St. Louis, in June, the national board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will have its headquarters at the Warwick Hotel, Fifteenth and Locust streets, just three blocks west of Hotel Jefferson, where the Democratic committee meets. The board, according to the Missouri Woman, has engaged twenty-two rooms and a private parlor. This hotel is directly opposite the beautiful Y. W. C. A. building, where there is a well-conducted cafeteria. The St. Louis Suffrage League has a list of accredited hotels and boarding houses prepared by the Business Men's League. Women intending to visit St. Louis during the convention can obtain this list. Accommodations should be secured early.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN TENNESSEE CLUBS

(Continued from page 153)

ing April to stir up opposition to it throughout the State. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Miss Lucy Price journeyed to the principal cities of the State, organizing anti-suffrage societies and attempting to create prejudice against suffrage.

"It is the duty of every delegate here to vote on this most important question before the convention," said Mrs. Denney when the question came up.

With the exception of Mrs. Mary Giles Howard, vice-president; Mrs. Louise Daly, third district chairman; Mrs. M. N. Whittaker, and Mrs. Charles Caldwall, department chairmen, the entire official board voted for the endorsement.

The vote stood 96 to 43, according to a telegram to the Woman's Journal from Miss Ernestine Noa of Chattanooga.

After the count had been taken, Mrs. Howard, who voted against the resolution, pledged the support of those who had voted against it, saying "harmony will still prevail."

ARMENIA WHITE WAS NEARLY 99

Noted Pioneer Was First State President, Co-worker With Great Women

Mrs. Armenia S. White of Concord, N. H., a contemporary and co-worker of Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone, and Frances E. Willard, died at her home last Sunday in her ninety-ninth year. She was the first president of the New Hampshire State Association and with her husband, Nathaniel White, was one of the first stockholders of the Woman's Journal.

Both Mr. and Mrs. White were ardent abolitionists and took an active part not only in the equal suffrage movement but also in temperance and social betterment.

MRS. ARMENIA WHITE.

When they were married in 1830, Mr. White was a stage driver. He later became one of the pioneers of the express business and one of the wealthiest men in New Hampshire.

Mrs. White was a member of the Universalist Church, the mother of seven children and a constant confusion to those who claim that suffragists are a menace to the home and family.

Iowa's Mysterious Stranger

An Editorial in the Des Moines Register and Leader

For several weeks Iowa has enjoyed the presence of Mr. Maling of Denver. Mr. Maling has sought no publicity, has made himself inconspicuous, has confined his mission to a very select few in every community, and has created as far as possible the impression of incidentally "dropping in" for a friendly chat with old acquaintances.

But it develops that there is more of method in Mr. Maling than was at first suspected. His letters of indorsement from Senator Paterson and Mr. Briggs are not so incidental as they appear, and his stay in Iowa is not so accidental, nor his "dropping in" on various Iowa communities so unplanned as we had been led to suppose. Mr. Maling, in fact, has come to Iowa to camp while the campaign for woman suffrage is on, he is paid to remain in Iowa, not by Colorado friends who are disgusted with suffrage, but by eastern financial supporters whose names are not disclosed, and he will in the course of the coming four weeks see personally, if time permits, every large employer of labor, every man whose word might influence a considerable vote.

It is a little surprising that in view of what Mr. Briggs has said for publication back in Denver, Mr. Maling should still use the Briggs letter of introduction. Mr. Briggs is a Denver banker, and his letter is well calculated to inspire confidence in Mr. Maling's mission. But in an interview in the Denver Post, Mr. Briggs is quoted as saying that this letter was written when Mr. Maling was going to New York on a financial mission. Mr. Briggs is quoted:

"I gave John B. Maling a letter of introduction 'To Whom It May Concern' when he went to New York a year ago. Nowhere in that letter did I mention the cause of suffrage. I always have been in favor of woman suffrage on the ground of justice and equity. When I was a newspaper editor I did all I could to bring about the enfranchisement of Colorado women and I believe in suffrage as much today as I ever did. If Mr. Maling has said the bankers of Colorado are against suffrage he does not express my views."

The burden of Mr. Maling's privately confided information is that woman suffrage has ruined Colorado commercially and financially. Denver has been complaining of the high cost of city management under the Des Moines plan. Although there is no woman on the Denver city council Mr. Maling charges this to woman suffrage. Colorado has recently gone dry and there is some bootlegging in Denver. This also is because of woman suffrage. Everything that has gone wrong in Colorado has gone wrong because women vote. And this burden is discharged upon the unsuspecting auditor in so friendly a fashion, and so confidentially that it is hard to take it as other than an inside tip from one who knows.

Of course, if all these things are so, it ought to suggest itself to Mr. Maling that it is not necessary to go about in a house to house campaign, tipping them off in a confidential sort of way. Mr. Maling, who is a man of fine address and skill in debate, might much better proclaim them from the house tops. Nor is it necessary for Mr. Maling to be tiptoeing about with an old letter of introduction given to him in another enterprise and for another purpose. He could travel in his own right without any letter of introduction from anybody.

Why then all this mystery? Why this campaign of whispered discredit on the good old State of Colorado? Why this showing of financial disaster to Colorado and to the city of Denver so assuringly delivered to men of financial importance here in Iowa, who most of all ought not be prejudiced against our western neighbor for any cause that will not court the publicity of open proof?

As a long time believer in publicity and the champion of an open forum, The Register cannot but suspect any man who chooses to peddle information secretly. Mr. Maling is a most delightful man. He has every grace of the trained promoter of large enterprises. But the methods of the lobby are not suited to the advocacy of a great issue before a whole State. If there is anything wrong with Colorado, it is not enough to whisper it to the financial managers of Iowa; it must be known to every voter, for every voter's voice is just as potent, and ought to be just as potent as the men Mr. Maling goes to.

The Register cannot consent that Iowa shall any longer harbor a mysterious stranger. Let Mr. Maling come out into the open and say what he has to say so all can hear. The columns of The Register are open to him. If suffrage has ruined Colorado, let the facts be published. There is yet time to hear from Colorado in rebuttal, and then Iowa can render an intelligent verdict.

7 BUSHELS VOTES IF HE HAD THEM

Colonel Swalm Wishes He Could Send Them from England for Suffrage in Iowa

In a letter to Mrs. James A. Devitt, recording secretary of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, Col. A. W. Swalm, now U. S. Consul at Southampton, England, writes:

"Dear Madam:—Some days ago I dropped a line to Mrs. Lacey in which I stated that if 'I had seven bushels of votes I would cast them all for complete woman suffrage in Iowa,' were I at home and had the opportunity to do so. This note to you and all those concerned in this long-delayed act of both common sense and common justice is to confirm whatever I may have said in that letter, and to express the hope that the men of Iowa will be found wise enough to bring into the activities of the body politic their equals and partners in every way—women. I am not permitted to take any part in political activities, but in a question of common justice such as this the matter is not political, but one of social, general and wholesale benefit, as I look at it—therefore I want to be counted as one of those favoring without any restrictions whatever the full equality of my wife as a voter—and with her all other Iowa women of voting age—and God bless them all in this effort."

BRIEF HISTORY OF IOWA AMENDMENT

Supreme Court Clerk Shows Advance Since Legislature Used to Juggle Bill

According to data prepared by B. W. Garrett, clerk of the Iowa Supreme Court, the equal suffrage amendment was first passed by the Iowa Legislature in the Thirteenth General Assembly, 1870. It had to pass another Legislature before going to the voters, and in the Fourteenth General Assembly it passed the House but was lost in the Senate. It passed the Fifteenth but lost in the Senate in the Sixteenth. It passed both branches in the Nineteenth but was defeated in the Twentieth. The amendment has now been passed by the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, and is to be placed before the voters on June 5. John P. Ives introduced the first equal suffrage amendment in the Iowa Legislature in 1870.

As to what women have gained in Iowa, Mr. Garrett says there now are 288 women principals of high schools; 27 women county recorders; 61 women county superintendents of schools, and 43 women deputies. The right of women to serve as county recorder was granted by a special act passed in 1880.

Miss Gratia S. Erickson of Evanston, Ill., now campaigning in Iowa, in a letter to the Woman's Journal tells of the generous help which women in her home city are giving to the Iowa campaign.

"Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch has already given several hundred dollars toward the expense of various speakers," she writes, "and when her health permits, will go herself and speak. My mother, Mrs. Winifred A. Erickson, is relieving the State board of any expense for April and May, as far as I am concerned and will contribute more later, and both my sisters have offered to assist in paying for quantities of literature."

"Liberty" As Advocated at Capital—Not For Women

In speaking of a certain bill in the House the other day, Congressman Russell of Missouri said:

"The passage of this bill will carry to the hearts and minds of the people the conviction that we, the people of this Republic, are true to the faith of our fathers, and still believe that liberty is the natural God-given right of man, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. (Loud applause.)"

Mr. McKellar of Tennessee said:

"Many who are interested, directly or indirectly, say that they are in favor of holding them until such a time as they shall be ready for their freedom, and they are the judges as to when they will be ready. This is not living up to the American ideals and American traditions. Do not let us ever go back on these ideals and traditions. They have made us what we are. Let us stand by them in good faith. Already we have deferred the matter too long. We ought to act at the earliest possible moment, and the earlier the better."

It might have been supposed that these gentlemen were talking about the bill to amend the constitution enfranchising women; but no, that has been buried in the Judiciary Committee. They were speaking of the freedom of the men of the Philippine Islands.

MR. IRISH PAINTS FALSE PICTURE

Majority of California Electors Had Opportunity to Repeal Franchise and Refused

A favorite warning which Col. John P. Irish likes to present to the voters of Iowa is a picture of California, where he claims a large majority are dissatisfied with the working of equal suffrage and are eager to repeal it. As a matter of fact, and fatal to Col. Irish's statements, California, which passed an initiative and referendum act at the same time it adopted equal suffrage, had a chance in 1913 to repeal suffrage and emphatically refused to do so. A small company of anti-suffragists, under the name of the Woman's Initiative League, circulated an initiative petition asking for cooperation and financial help.

With the petition was sent out a card, headed, "The Probabilities," giving an estimate of the probable vote that could be got out for and against woman suffrage. In this way a substantial majority for the repeal of suffrage was predicted. The card said of the Woman's Initiative League:

"The League will have a membership of 100,000 women before the next election. Every member will be pledged to register and vote this once in order to squelch the agitators who are bringing ridicule upon our sex. We will also ask every man who is with us to bring one woman to the polls (sic) . . . A majority of the men and a majority of the women are opposed to woman suffrage. If this be true it will surely be repealed. Get in and help."

There were in California more than 600,000 men entitled to vote, and nearly as many women. There were 121,000 men who had actually voted against woman suffrage in 1911. Yet it was found impossible to get upon the initiative petition the 32,000 signatures necessary to resubmit the question to the voters.

More and more it is realized that women do not live apart from the political, social and economic organization of society, but that they are responsible members and should share in its burdens and contribute to its progress.—Samuel Gompers.

We are seeking all the time to make our government better, and I am sure that women would prove a valuable agent in improving conditions.—Congressman Austin of Tennessee.

ANTIS NOW FACE PARADE DILEMMA

Will They Join Preparedness Procession or Still Find It Unladylike to March?

A new dilemma for the anti-suffragists has been put by the Springfield Republican of May 7:

"Twenty thousand women, it is announced, will march in the preparedness parade in New York next Saturday. Will anti-suffragists be among them? The association that is openly fighting suffrage has officially pledged itself to work for preparedness—and it has publicly expressed its unkind opinion of women who take part in street parades."

WIFE NOT TO GET HALF PROPERTY

N. Y. Appellate Decrees Woman Must Forego "Half" Rights in Post-Marriage Property

The community interest law, providing that when a wife divorces her husband she is entitled to half of all the property acquired during their married life, has been declared by the Appellate Division not to be effective in New York State, even though the divorce was obtained in a State where the law is in force.

If justice will free a woman from a man and dissolve their partnership, it is obvious that justice ought to divide equally between them all the property acquired during their married life. This obtains in at least one of the enfranchised States.

The Springfield Equal Suffrage League is to hold a rummage sale on May 17. The use of the store at 265 Bridge street has been loaned to the league by Mr. Albert Steiger. A luncheon will be held May 27 at the High School of Commerce, when Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince of Boston is to speak on "Salesmanship."

The following Massachusetts women have expressed their intention of going to the National Republican and Democratic Conventions in Chicago and St. Louis respectively: Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, chairman of the Equal Franchise Committee of Boston; Mrs. John C. Lee, chairman of the 13th Congressional district; Mrs. W. G. Dwight, president of the Holyoke Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, executive secretary of the Boston Association; Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Susan Brandeis, Miss Mabel Willard.

GIVE OAK PLANKS TO POLITICIANS

Philadelphia Women Call On Aspirant Delegates and Offer Suggestive May Day Gifts

Philadelphia suffragists made May day significant for political aspirants who expect to be delegates to either the State or national political conventions. Promptly at noon a dozen automobiles started from headquarters on Chestnut street with May day bouquets to each of which was attached a miniature votes for women plank of oak.

Miss Lida Stokes Adams, vice-president of the party in Philadelphia, sawed the planks and she says they are of sturdy oak and will help make a staunch platform on which any political party would stand with safety, provided its other planks were equally strong. Dr. Eleanor Moore painted the planks a bright yellow and composed the following verses which were attached to the little planks:

"We hear your heart is kind and mellow,
We know you are a right good fellow,
We'll see you're thanked
If your platform's planked
With a strip of suffrage yellow.

When next you go to legislate,
Since you desire to serve the State,
Put 'Equal Suffrage' on the roll,
Let women have the votes to poll,
Thus Justice heads your campaign slate."

After the May day bouquets and planks had been distributed, the leaders in the 26 legislative districts which make up the Equal Suffrage Party in Philadelphia County each held an outdoor suffrage meeting in her district.

QUEER RULES FOR BRAY'S CANVASS

Wisconsin Senator Selects Precincts and Canvassers and Then Counts Vote Himself

Senator William Bray of Oshkosh has recently published an article, "Do Women Want The Vote," showing the unfavorable results of a canvass which he himself conducted in his own district. He selected the precincts in his district for the experiments, engaged and directed the canvassers, and counted the vote.

In regard to this canvass, Mrs. Henry W. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, says:

"A canvass conducted in this way may have fulfilled Senator Bray's requirements, but many people undertaking such a poll, whose results were to be given to the public as of some value, would have felt it necessary to surround the poll with such safeguards as would prove to the public that it was fairly and honestly taken. The choice of wards to be canvassed the selections of canvassers and the directions given them, and especially the counting of the ballots might well have been placed in the hands of disinterested persons. It is a fact that a number of woman suffragists living in those wards of the city of Oshkosh where the canvass was taken, say they were not asked for their votes."

One writer has discovered as reason 5,699,999 why women shouldn't vote, that men are better sneezers than women. When a man sneezes "It is with a hearty, well-rounded, loud resonance." When a woman sneezes, she does so in the form of a lugubrious, doleful and restrained "ch-h-k." Why then should women, biologically disabled from sneezing heartily, consider themselves qualified to vote intelligently?

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action held up by Judiciary Committee, Mr. Webb, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
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SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916

BREAKING MONOPOLY'S GRIP

The rising price of gasoline and coal is a cause of general uneasiness. A few large corporations have a practical monopoly of the market, and so they are able to screw up the rates. It may be of interest just now to recall how New Zealand solved this particular problem.

The New Zealanders get their coal from two sources—mines in New Zealand and mines in New South Wales, Australia. Part of the New Zealand coal lands belongs to the government and part to private owners. The government worked its own mines merely to supply coal to the railroads, which are government property, and left it to the private coal companies to supply the general public.

Some years ago a prolonged strike in the coal mines of New South Wales cut off the supply of Australian coal, and gave the New Zealand coal companies a monopoly of the business. They took advantage of the chance to raise their rates. "As soon as this became a matter of common complaint," says the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, in his book, "Social Welfare in New Zealand," "the government took steps to increase the output of their own mines, and offered to supply dealers at the old prices. At first the coal mining companies prevented most of the dealers from buying the government coal by threats that they would sell none to anybody who dealt with the government mines. The attempt, however, did not last long, as the government proceeded to establish depots at all the chief centres of population, and offered to supply coal to consumers at retail prices. When this step was taken, the struggle was practically at an end; and within a few weeks the coal-mining companies surrendered at discretion, and reduced their prices to the old scale. The government coal depots still exist at the principal centres, but while coal can still be got there by the public, no attempt is made to push the sale, or to increase the production of the government mines—the mere fact of the existence of the depots being looked on as a warning to the producers, and a guarantee of fair play to the public."

The United States owns rich coal lands in Alaska, but the influence of the private coal companies has been strong enough thus far to keep the government from working them. Meanwhile the price of coal goes up and up. The rise is laid to the demand of the miners for higher wages; but the New York World reminds us that when the price of coal was advanced before, the miners' wages for digging the coal were raised only 13 cents a ton, while the price to the consumers was raised 50 cents a ton.

The United States owns oil lands, too, and a bill has been introduced in Congress that the government should begin to work them; but nobody expects that Standard Oil will let the measure pass.

Mr. Lusk tells how the New Zealand government has also undertaken life, accident and fire insurance, in each case when an attempt was made to form a practical "trust" and charge unreasonable prices. The government does not seek a monopoly in any of these lines of business, but by giving the people a chance to get government insurance if they wish, it has effectually squelched the effort of large combinations to get a practical monopoly and fleece the people. Mr. Lusk says:

"The object of the government was to prevent what appeared to be an imposition on the public by an agreement to fix a uniform and excessive scale of premiums. The attempt is a familiar one in America, and one which the government has for years been fighting against; it may fairly be said with little or no success."

When your neighbor complains of the high price of coal and other commodities, remind him that they manage these things better in New Zealand—where women vote.

When the antis prophesy that equal suffrage would raise the cost of living, point them to New Zealand. Mr. Tregear, chairman of the Royal Commission appointed in 1912 to report on the cost of living in New Zealand, states: "The average level of prices has risen less in New Zealand since 1890 than in any other country except France—not nearly so fast as in the United States, Canada or Germany." A. S. B.

WOMEN URGE SUFFRAGE

The great Woman's Club of Denver, with more than a thousand members, has passed resolutions protesting against the "libelous and untruthful statements" circulated about Colorado in States where equal suffrage amendments are pending. This club includes the women in Denver most highly esteemed for their good works, and it has a fine record of civic service. It has seen many of the undertakings which it started accepted and carried further by the city or State, as for instance the Free Employment Bureaus, inaugurated and supported by the club until the work outgrew its local aspects: The Traveling Libraries, the Workshop for the Adult Blind, the building of a Home for Mental Defectives and many other enterprises for public betterment. The resolutions passed by the club declare that its members have found it easier to accomplish all these good things "because we are sovereign citizens and constituents, rather than humble petitioners;" and they urge "the immediate, unconditional enfranchisement of the women of the nation." A. S. B.

SOME POINTS ON DIVORCE

No respectable man has yet been found in any of the enfranchised States who asserts over his own name that equal suffrage leads to divorce. Broadly speaking, divorce is more frequent in the West than in the East; but that was the case long before the Western States gave women the ballot. Washington, for instance, has a larger proportion of divorce than any other State, and the opponents of equal rights are fond of pointing to the fact. But Washington had a larger proportion of divorce than any other State before it granted votes to women. Whatever the cause in that State may be, therefore, it clearly is not woman suffrage, since it antidated woman suffrage.

Again , if equal suffrage breaks up homes, why has Washington, after only six years of equal suffrage, a larger proportion of divorce than Colorado has after 23 years of it, and a much larger proportion than Wyoming has, after 47 years?

The enfranchised States vary widely among themselves in their divorce rates. So do the unenfranchised States. One thing comes out clearly, however—that it is impossible to establish any connection between suffrage and divorce. Some non-suffrage States have a larger proportion of divorce than some suffrage States; the oldest suffrage State has a smaller proportion than those where the ballot has been newly granted; in Colorado the granting of equal suffrage was followed by an immediate and large drop in the divorce rate; and the increase of divorce in proportion to population has averaged less in the suffrage States than in the country at large.

LINDSEY ON EXTREMISTS

Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, in a letter to Mrs. Ladd M. Wood of Denver, dated April 12, 1916, thus corrects a story of which eastern anti-suffragists have been making much use:

"I am very glad to correct a very unjust if not an unscrupulous use of an interview attributed to me in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and used by the anti-suffragists. The facts concerning that interview were:

"I was chatting with a reporter, who asked me some questions regarding the feminist movement. Among the questions was substantially this: Did I believe in the radical contentions of some so-called feminists, who believed, for example, that women were justified in having children regardless of the conventions that call for the marriage tie? I said that I did not. I said that in this day and age the protection of women demanded respect for these conventions which some feminists were disposed to treat lightly. I PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS NOT THE LEADERS OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT WHO WERE MAKING ANY SUCH RADICAL DEMANDS. I always insisted that the demands of the suffragists were just, but that some of the demands of the feminists—an entirely different matter—were questionable. MANY OF THESE FEMINISTS MAKING THESE EXTREME DEMANDS ARE IN STATES OR COUNTRIES WHERE SUFFRAGE HAS MADE THE LEAST PROGRESS; and I believe that the success of WOMAN SUFFRAGE WOULD DO MUCH TOWARDS ALLAYING ANY SUCH DEMANDS or contentions of these extremists among feminists.

"I did say that such demands and such contentions as to the rights of women to bear children, regardless of the marriage tie, in my judgment, under our present conditions and civilization, would more likely pull women down than lift men up; this was simply my opinion on a matter entirely different from questions strictly pertaining to suffrage.

"In a long interview, much of which was not published at all, there was no doubt some confusion. That frequently happens in such matters. Sometimes an interview is cut down or enlarged upon in the newspapers after it is fairly written, and an unintentional injustice is done both to the writer of the interview and the person giving it. This may account for the interview referred to. YOU MAY REST ASSURED THAT I NEVER SAID OR HAD ANY OCCASION TO SAY THAT THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT ENCOURAGED OR TENDED TO ENCOURAGE THIS SORT OF RADICAL FEMINISM. MY BELIEF IS THAT IT HAS JUST THE OPPOSITE EFFECT. The failure to give women their natural and normal rights, such as men have in the making of law, is, in my judgment, chiefly responsible for the very radical contentions of some of the feminists. THESE RADICAL CONTENTIONS HAVE NEVER FOUND ROOT IN COLORADO, OR IN ANY SUFFRAGE STATE TO MY KNOWLEDGE."

DOGS UNDER FIRE

Dogs are being largely used by the French in war service for carrying messages and other work. Contrary to expectation, hunting dogs have not proved the best for army work, but mountain and sheep dogs. Another surprise is that for some kinds of war service the females do better than the males. Says the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette:

"Bitches have shown themselves better message carriers than dogs. They will take a note to a trench or position any distance up to about four miles, and can be relied upon to come back with the answer without stopping or dawdling on the way. Shell or rifle fire does not worry them, and it is most unusual for them to be hit."

Sir Almroth Wright says that women belong to "an inferior intellectual caste," and that they are unfit to vote also because of their "defective moral equipment." Somehow, the mental and moral inferiority of the female does not show itself conspicuously among the lower animals. Will this also have to be added to the exploded myths? A. S. B.

TURKEY-MINDED MOTHERS

A delicious bit of nature-study is contributed by Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren to the Woman Voter for May. It should be taken to heart by every mother who wants good government for the sake of her children, but is not willing to vote for it:

Many years ago a little child ran freely about in a beautiful country place. The Animals were her Playmates. One day she said to her Father: "Why does Mike always give the Turkey Eggs to Old Speckle Hen for hatching?" "Because," said the Father, "Turkeys are such Bad Mothers." "But how is that?" asked the Little Child. "Because the Turkey Mother will lead her Children out into the Rain, and through the dewy grass, which is not good for little Turkeys. Also will she take them into the Tall Timothy, where they are caught by their flapping wings, and so perish miserably." "But why is this?" still said the Little One. "Tush, tush," said the Father. And she tushed. But she was sorely troubled.

Years later the Little Child sat in school and read in her Nature Study book. "The Domestic Turkey," she read, "is a native of Arizona; and there, upon the high Plains, where the rainfall is slight and the grass is short and dry, they grow and thrive exceedingly, and the Numbers are Great." The Little Child closed her book. A great Light shone. Mothers were Always Good. Only sometimes they were Stupid; they held by Tradition while their little ones died. The Turkey Mothers Meant Right, and they loved their children. But they had not Caught On.

This Fable teaches: that each Day is a New Day, and brings with it New Needs. That Intelligence is the better part of Motherhood. And that She who turns her mind backward, and not forward—her Children shall Not Thrive, and her Mind is a Turkey Mind.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

WEST VIRGINIA

A large and well illustrated suffrage edition of the Wheeling Intelligencer came out May 1. Public endorsements of suffrage by prominent men of the State were given important space. It is significant that the five last governors of the State were strongly in favor of equal suffrage. Endorsements were given by the national and State grange, the State Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the former and present president of that organization, ministers of many denominations, testimony from the governors of all the suffrage States, besides interesting suffrage facts and articles.

The appreciation of the Parkersburg District Equal Suffrage Association is expressed by Bess Bailey in a letter to the Woman's Journal thanking each individual suffragist who aided in the recent parcel post sale.

"The response was much greater than we had even anticipated," she says, "and this fact makes the task of acknowledging each separate contribution too great to be undertaken at this time, when our time is so taken up with the active work of our campaign. Not alone the gifts, but the enthusiasm and sympathy which prompted them is most encouraging to us.

"Our appreciation to you, Miss Blackwell, and to the suffragists who responded to the appeal so generously, is unmeasured."

ALABAMA

Miss Lola Carson Trax of Baltimore, who is organizer for the State Equal Suffrage Association, was the speaker at the annual celebration of the Mobile Equal Suffrage Association at Lyons Park, May 2.

MISSOURI

On May 5 and 6 the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association held its annual convention at Springfield. Besides the prominent suffragists in the State, the recording secretary of the National Association, Mrs. James Morrison of Chicago, and Miss Harriet Vittum of Chicago, were present.

The Springfield Business Men's League invited the official board and the speakers of the convention to lunch with them on Friday.

The question of submitting an initiative votes for women amendment at the November election was deferred until after the adjournment of the Democratic and Republican national conventions.

After adopting a new constitution which practically reorganizes the association along political lines, the following officers were elected for the year to come: President, Mrs. J. L. Leighty, Kansas City; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Charles L. Passmore, St. Louis; Mrs. H. N. Ess, Kansas City; Miss Myrtle Field, Caldwell; recording secretary, Mrs. Elmer A. Mackey, Springfield; secretary, Mrs. Jules Rosenberger, Kansas City; treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Haight, Brandsville; directors, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Columbia; Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Mexico; Mrs. Emily N. Blair, Carthage; Miss Mary Bulkley, St. Louis.

The St. Louis League has opened downtown headquarters at Suite G 20, Railway Exchange Building. The league has changed its constitution so as to return to a dues paying basis. Dues are one dollar a year.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Aiken County Equal Suffrage League reports an increase in membership from 16 to 60 in three months. The editors of the Aiken Standard offered the suffrage league a special suffrage edition of it would get $100 worth of advertising. The result was that the whole paper for one issue was devoted to suffrage and advertisenents. A very creditable amount of good propaganda thus reached the readers of the paper and the suffragists were given one thousand copies for their own use. A campaign for new members and for a liberal use of literature is under way.

One of the most enthusiastic members of the Aiken league is little Eulalie Lalley, seven years old. She has secured five members and never misses a chance to distribute literature and speak a word for the cause.

NEW YORK

"Then the women got down to 'brass tacks' in the practical fashion of women." This is from the Brooklyn Eagle, by way of introducing the story of raising $8,167 inside of ten minutes at the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Party's big mass meeting, April 26. "The significance of the subscription," says the Eagle, "lies in its demonstration that suffrage in this community has passed the fad stage and has become a cause worth making sacrifices for. The bulk of the money came from women of the great majority who have been accustomed to consider expenditures carefully. When a cause touches the pocket nerve of its adherents it becomes formidable, and woman suffrage in Brooklyn has now been put in that class."

"Second Annual Woman Suffrage Day on the Diamond," reads new letter-head of the Votes for Women Baseball Committee. The day will be June 3, when the Giants play Cincinnati.

A practical indication of growth in suffrage sentiment in Nassau County is the fact that the $2,525 raised at their convention this spring was two and a half times greater than the fund raised at the convention a year ago.

Of the recent Niagara County Convention held in Lockport, the Niagara Falls Journal says: "In point of numbers and enthusiasm it was the most successful gathering of suffragists in the history of the votes-for-women movement."

FLORIDA

Mrs. Kate C. Havens, chairman of the Fourth Congressional district of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, accompanied by Mrs. Anna Andrus, Mrs. K. D. Douglas and Mrs. Michelson of Miami, made a trip to West Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale last week and organized suffrage leagues in both places.

The Best Palm Beach Equal Suffrage League has an experienced temporary leader in Mrs. Cowling of New Jersey, who took an active part in last fall's campaign.

The Fort Lauderdale Suffrage League has twenty charter members. The temporar officers are Mrs. Ada Kendricks, president; Mrs. Belle Goodrich, secretary; committee on constitution and by-laws, Mrs. Dana Jones, Mrs. Allison and Mrs. Louisa Parker.

NEVADA

The convention of the Nevada Women's Civic League, which met in Reno, April 26, 27 and 28, passed resolutions declaring the work of the League political in purpose for the advancement of the cause of woman everywhere, endorsing national suffrage and calling upon the present Congress for favorable action, and adopting a progressive legislative platform.

A mass meeting held at the Majestic Theatre was attended by fully a thousand people. Miss Anne Martin, president of the State League, presided, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, Miss Lucy Burns of Washington, D. C., and Miss Mabel Vernon were the speakers.

Every county report read at the convention showed the earnest effort of Nevada women to accomplish local, State and national good. Winning the vote has not made them selfishly satisfied with voting in Nevada only, but has stirred them to work for the freedom of the women of the country.

Reports showed that women school trustees were elected in many counties for the first time in the history of the State.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Anne Martin, Reno; vice-presidents, Mrs. M. S. Bonifield, Winnemucca; Mrs. George S. Nixon, Reno; Miss Bird Wilson, Goldfield; Mrs. W. J. Gregory, Alamo; Mrs. George Kaeding, Battle Mt.; Mrs. F. P. Langan, Virginia; Mrs. Rudolph Zadow, Eureka; Mrs. E. E. Caine, Elko; Mrs. Minnie McDonald, Ely; Mrs. Pearl Kelz, Tonopah; Mrs. A. J. McCarthy, Hawthorne; Mrs. Ethel P. Frey, Stillwater; Mrs. C. J. Connelly, Las Vegas; Mrs. Minnie Hovey, Wellington; Mrs. Walter Frey, Gardnerville; recording secretary, Mrs. H. H. Clark, Reno; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nanette Payzaht, Reno; treasurer, Miss Minnie Flanigan, Reno; auditors, Mrs. W. H. Osmun, Sparks; Mrs. E. Summerfield, Reno; chairman of committee on education, Mrs. S. W. Belford, Reno; chairman of committee on finance, Mrs. T. R. Cheatham, Reno; chairman of committee on organization, Mrs. B. Boswell, Reno; chairman of committee on publicity, Mrs. M. E. Talbot, Virginia City; chairman of committee on legislation, Miss Bird Wilson, Goldfield.

TENNESSEE

Suffrage May Day will be celebrated in Nashville today. Mayor Ewing issued a proclamation announcing a holiday.

Among the most interesting features of the celebration is the beautiful ballet given under the auspices of Mrs. Celia Grady Reddy. It will depict the evolution of woman. The "Dance of Joy" will end the performance, when the new woman is created.

Speakers of the day are Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Nashville League, and Mrs. Pattee Ruffner Jacobs, of the national board.

A "hikers' section" is to be under the charge of Mrs. Guilford Dudley.

The $10 prize offered by the Sumner County Equal Suffrage League for the best essay in favor of equal suffrage has been awarded Miss Bessie Estella Rankin, daughter of Mrs. Callie Rankin of Gallatin.

KENTUCKY

The Progressive Party of Kentucky, at a State convention held in Louisville April 29, reaffirmed allegiance to the principles of their party, as expressed in the platform of 1912. Equal suffrage was emphasized in the declaration of principles reported by the Committee of Resolutions, and adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Harry R. Whiteside, vice-president of the Louisville league, who appeared before the convention to ask the inclusion of a suffrage plank in the national platform, was enthusiastically applauded, and was made chairman of the resolutions committee, in recognition of the work that she has done for woman suffrage in Kentucky. She was unanimously elected alternate from the State-at-large to the national convention. Her name was suggested as a delegate to the national convention, but was withdrawn at her request.

Miss Irene Krone, of Paducah, was the only woman delegate to the convention, and is the only woman who has ever been a delegate to a State convention in Kentucky. Miss Krone will be a delegate from the first district to the Progressive national convention.

Lieutenant-Governor Black spoke in the interests of suffrage at a rally in the court house of Richmond, last week. The rally was preceded by a parade headed by twenty automobiles. In the evening a banquet was served, at which Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, president of the Fayette County League, presided.

PENNSYLVANIA

Candidates for election to the Pennsylvania Legislature are being requested to sign cards pledging their support of the resubmission of the amendment to the voters. Members of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Party have passed a resolution that, in spite of their strictly non-partisan stand, they will use all their influence individually and collectively against those candidates for congressional office who do not favor suffrage.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia gave the first of a series of intercounty receptions on Tuesday evening, May 9, when the mayor and his cabinet, with their families, were invited to meet Mrs. George B. Orlady, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. Other similar affairs were to be held during the week at Norristown, Chester and Doylestown.

Mrs. George Dunning, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia county, has been appointed a member of the State Executive Council. She will hereafter represent Philadelphia county in suffrage affairs of the entire State.

The State association has not abandoned the yellow slips which were used last fall, but is centering its attention on getting petitions to be sent to the State Legislature, signed by the women of the various communities. Mrs. John O. Miller, acting chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, writes that the yellow slips are being used wherever they are considered necessary by the county chairmen.

The army of women who want to vote grows ever larger, better organized, more insistent. It will never pause in its onward march toward victory. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian and knows only the wrong of women disfranchised.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

ILLINOIS

A convention ball and a garden party are being planned by the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association for June 6, the day before the parade. The garden party will be held at the Harold McCormick residence at 1000 Lake Shore Drive.

A ball at the Saddle and Cycle Club on June 5, and an entertainment at the Casino Club on the vening of June 7 are also being planned for. Other women's organizations with downtown headquarters will hold open house hroughout the convention. There will be a reception in the Illinois Equal Suffrage headquarters every evening.

A street carnival on Woodlawn avenue, between 63rd and 64th streets, is to be held May 20 by the women's clubs of the Seventh Ward of Chicago, to raise money for the suffrage parade June 7.

A live white elephant, red lemonade, a steam calliope, fortune ellers and clowns are some of the ttractions which the committee, eaded by Mrs. H. W. Cheney, has promised for the day's entertainment.

A new suffrage headquarters or the parade June 7 was opened last week with a Russian ea at the Hotel Plymouth, 4718 Broadway. Mrs. J. F. Presnell is in charge of the new rooms, which are to be the headquarters for the Twenty-fifth Ward section of the parade.

At the recent twenty-second annual meeting of the Chicago Political Equality League, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson; vice-presidents, Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins and Mrs. Maud Cain Taylor; recording secretary, Miss Amy Van Craenenbroeck; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence V. Gray; treasurer, Mrs. Edith Swift; directors, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bass, Miss Margaret Dobyne, Mrs. Annie Maybanks Dow, Mrs. Kathryn Haskell, Mrs. Helen M. Hefferan and Mrs. Emma M. Loeb. Section officers are: Propaganda—Mrs. Stella S. Jannotta, chairman; Mrs. Jane D. Hanson, secretary. Study—Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal, chairman; Mrs. Willa B. Laird, secretary. Legislative—Mrs. Lulu S. Schweizer, chairman; Miss Anna Okeson, secretary.

The opening meeting of the 1916 season will be held on the first Saturday in October. Meetings of the board of directors will be held during the summer months.

MARYLAND

The apathy in the State Legisature regarding appropriations to improve conditions in the State reform institutions for girls could be largely overcome if women had the vote, according to the testimony of Miss Sally Lucas Jean, a trained nurse who has been engaged in an investigation of schools and settlements. Miss Jean spoke at a recent Round Table meeting of the Baltimore Equal Suffrage League.

KANSAS

The new officers of the State Equal Suffrage Association are as follows: President, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson; first vice-president, Mrs. C. J. Evans, Topeka; second vice-president, Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina; secretary, Mrs. C. A. Sautter, Horton; treasurer, Mrs. Marion W. Hamilton, Pittsburg; auditor, Mrs. Sherman Medill, Leavenworth.

MAINE

Bangor suffragists have established attractive headquarters on State street. Suffrage maps, banners, and literature are displayed about the large room and help to carry out a yellow color scheme. In one of the windows 12 blooming jonquils, symbolizing the 12 suffrage States, fill a large May basket, while on the floor of the window a thirteenth jonquil, faded and withered, typifies what the suffragists just at present think of Maine. Two miniature but faithfully modelled wooden platforms—one representing the platform of the Republican party, the other of the Democratic—are conspicuous at the entrance. In each there is a gaping hole, where one plank—equal suffrage—is omitted.

Silent lectures catch the attention of many people each day. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Ralph K. Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mrs. Harry A. Emery, Miss Gladys Niles and Miss Augusta Kirstein; and Mrs. Fred R. Ayer is distributing the literature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A poster paraphrasing "Mother Goose" attracted much attention to a Manchester window recently, where a sale of home-cooked foods was in progress within, under the management of the Manchester Equal Suffrage Association. It was the third sale which has been conducted by the league and was generously patronized.

Mrs. Grace Darling Reynolds was chairman of the committee, assisted by Mrs. J. Adam Graf, Mrs. Charles Cleveland, Miss Ida E. Jefts, Mrs. C. E. Snow, Mrs. George Winch, Mrs. Thomas Steele and Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke.

RHODE ISLAND

The 140th anniversary of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence was re-enacted May 4, when a mock General Assembly sat in the Old State House. The afternoon's program was carried out according to the old time sessions, the participants wearing wigs and colonial costumes. Several bills were introduced, among them the Independence of the Colony of Rhode Island; the Regulation of the Colony's Milk Supply, and bills for Prohibition and Defence.

Mrs. George E. Dunbar appealed to the Honorable House of Deputies for the ballot, declaring that the women of the colony needed it for the regulation of child labor, for the censoring of the vicious movies that had crept into the colony, and for the future welfare of all men and women of the colony. Mrs. James W. Alger declared that as a housekeeper of the colony she protested against the man-made government, one inefficient phase of which was the stupid garbage and ashes removal system.

Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz asked His Excellency the Governor and the House of Deputies: "Voting in this colony is a wise and patriotic observance. Why will you praise my brother for voting and incarcerate me in durance vile for doing the same act?"

Mrs. Thomas Hadley asked for the ballot in order that she might use it to regulate the licensed saloon which is contaminating and ruining the youth of the colony.

Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell spoke as a voice from another world, declaring that "Woman's place was in the home." His argument caused much laughter. The mock bill granting suffrage to women of the colony was passed unanimously.

At the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage League's convention and annual meeting at Turks Head Club, Providence, May 6, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks; vice-presidents, Mrs. Carl Barus, Nettie E. Bauer and Mrs. W. A. H. Comstock; recording secretary, Miss Mary M. Angell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz; treasurer, Mrs. John A. Cross; auditors, Miss B. A. Ballou, Mrs. Gilbert C. Carpenter and Mrs. Gerald A. Cooper; chairman of Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mabel E. Orgelman; secretary Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Ava Minsher.

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Charles L. Underhill, who took an active part against woman suffrage in the Massachusetts campaign, was the champion for the anti-suffragists in a debate held in Norwich, April 28. Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, president of the C. W. S. A., took the part of the suffragists, and in speaking afterwards of the debate Mrs. Hepburn said that she had never had to meet so many downright misstatements and perversions of the truth as in this debate. Mrs. Hepburn was reinforced in her arguments by a gentleman in the audience, who challenged Mr. Underhill's statements about Colorado and the liquor trade. Mr. Underhill seemed unaware of the fact that Colorado by popular vote has adopted State-wide prohibition, and described the State as wet with Denver as an especially wet city. On being challenged from the floor Mr. Underhill asked his questioner, who said that he spoke from personal experience, how long it was since he had been in Colorado, and was rather nonplussed when the gentleman replied that he had only returned home from a two months' visit the previous day. If all Mr. Underhill's other statements were in line with what he had said about Colorado, remarked the challenger of the Colorado misrepresentations, there was nothing in the speech that could be relied upon.

KENTUCKY

About one thousand marchers were in line in the May day suffrage parade in Lexington, Ky., May 6. The Lexington Herald calls it the biggest suffrage parade in the history of the State. The parade marched through the principal streets, accompanied by large floats, automobiles, and horseback riders, all prominently displaying the suffrage colors. The business houses along Main street were decorated for the occasion. More than 100 men marched in the men's division, and many public officials were in line.

"It was a most impressive demonstration," says the Lexington Herald in an editorial of congratulation, "one that sets at rest for all time any doubt that may have existed as to whether women want, and men intend to give them the right of suffrage. As impressive as the demonstration of the marching hundreds was the demonstration of the watching thousands. Among the thousands who lined the sidewalks there were scores and hundreds who sympathized with the purpose of those who marched. There were other hundreds who came to jeer but remained to cheer.

"Next year the great majority of those who yesterday were watchers will be participants. Those who oppose and fear the granting of suffrage to women will by next year have reached the conclusion the intelligent have already reached—that it is certain to come and that opposition merely postpones but cannot avert the day when women in the realm of politics, as in all other spheres, will have the right to acclaim themselves human beings."

GEORGIA

The mock trial staged by the Chatham County Equal Suffrage Party in the Savannah Theatre, May 2, proved a great success. It was called "The Claim of Georgia Wright," and showed a tragic working out of laws which now stand upon the statute books of Georgia,—that the earnings of a wife belong to her husband, unless there is an agreement to the contrary between them before she started to work; that the husband has the right at his death to will his children away from their mother; that children of twelve years are permitted to work in factories; that only the father, if he is alive, has the right to sue for the injury or death of a child.

The trial was arranged by Charlton G. Ogburn, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Savannah. Suffragists took the leading parts. Judge W. W. Lambdin presided; J. C. Morcock, U. S. Deputy Clerk, acted as clerk, and Merritt W. Dixon, county sheriff, as sheriff. Four real lawyers took the attorneys' parts.

The play was a trial of the widow's claim to a large business she had built up by her efforts that her children might escape the lot a dissolute husband had forced upon them.

The jury, when told by the judge and the attorneys what were the provisions of the laws in question, were compelled to find a verdict against the widow, and order the property she had built up sold to pay the dead husband's bar bill.

Miss Mary Wayne as Georgia Wright played the widow realistically, especially when, after the announcement of the jury's verdict the guardian came across to the side of the court room to claim the three children, she fell in a swoon. The curtain fell upon the affecting scene of the widow sobbing with outstretched arms for her children, the right to which the laws also denied her.

The Senate Committee on Rules last week ordered a favorable report on the cloture rule curtailing debate. During previous history debate in the Senate has been unlimited except by unanimous consent, and the proposed rule, if adopted, would make a radical change in procedure; but it is not believed that the rule will be adopted by the Senate at this session.

N. E. STATES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The annual New England Woman Suffrage Conference will be held this year at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy Street, Boston, on the evening of May 19; supper at 6.30, with speaking to follow.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, President of the Connecticut W. S. A., Miss Martha S. Kimball, President of New Hampshire, Mrs. G. S. Lane of Maine, Mrs. Van Patten of Vermont, Miss Blackwell, President of Massachusetts, and, it is hoped, Mrs. Agnes Jenks, President of Rhode Island. There will also be a symposium of short addresses by women from the enfranchised States. Tickets, 75 cents, may be ordered from 585 Boylston street, Boston.

BUY THEIR GOODS TO HELP VICTORY

W. Virginia Women Must Earn Before They Can Contribute—Exchange Now Open

"Mountaineers, All Free," is the motto that the Equal Suffrage League of Morgan County, W. Va., prints at the head of its recently issued appeal. It says that "everything (on the face of it) looks favorable for success," but that distances are great, the labor of reaching the sparse population is consequently hard, and the campaign is hampered by lack of funds:

"The only way our women can contribute is to earn what they contribute, and the only way they can earn anything in this country is by selling some article that can be made at home.

"We have opened an exchange where we have for sale many articles—hand-woven colonial rugs, quilts, baby garments of all kinds. We will take orders for complete layettes for infants, and bridal linen exqisitely embroideded; we have emoroidered and crocheted centre pieces, luncheon sets, linen piano scarfs, and can fill orders for about anything persons wish to buy. We also have some very pretty hand-made baskets.

"Will you not help us to help ourselves? Our idea is that if each league, club or person would take an article and dispose of it in the manner that is most popular in her community or among her friends, a goodly sum could be realized, with no particular strain on any one person.

"Will you be 'neighborly' and help us?"

Orders may be sent to the Executive Secretary for Morgan County, Mrs. G. McIntire-Weaver, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has ordered a quantity of these goods, and will have them for sale at its annual meeting, to be held in Boston on May 18 and 19. They will also serve as samples, from which local leagues or individuals can send their orders direct to West Virginia. Get your Christmas presents now, and help these mountain women to win their State for liberty!

A. S. B.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, will help receive at the garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman du Pont, to be given June 3 by the Congressional Union in honor of the delegates attending the biennial conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in New York. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is chairman of the reception committee, and she will be assisted by a group of prominent club women and suffragists.

The Iowa Campaign

May 13 will be Suffrage Window Day in Des Moines. Eighty prominent merchants had agreed last week to have suffrage displays in their show windows on May 13, and others were being added to the list, so that the principal streets will assume the appearance of a suffrage carnival. The ingenuity of the window dressers in the big department stores will be taxed to the limit in getting up new and novel displays, and to add interest to this contest prizes were offered of $25 for the best window, $15 for the second best, and $10 for the third best.

No restrictions are being placed upon the window dressers and merchants. The dry goods merchants will have yellow costumes for street and evening wear; the florists will have their windows filled with yellow blooms, while shoe stores, drug stores and confectionaries will be handsomely decorated with suffrage yellow.

The judges for the contest have been selected because they are not interested in a business way in any of the shops or stores. They are Johnson Brigham, State librarian; Z. C. Thornburg, superintendent of Des Moines public schools, and Prof. Charles Cummings of the Cummings School of Art.

The streets will be filled with suffragists wearing the suffrage colors, and automobiles will be decorated for the occasion. Flags, pennants and banners will be in evidence on every hand, so that all the passersby will have an opportunity to read "Vote Yes on the Suffrage Amendment on June 5."

As a fitting climax for the day there will be street speeches by men and women of national reputation, and a big mass meeting will be held on the river front in the evening. J. Stitt Wilson of California, formerly mayor of Berkeley, will give the principal address at this meeting. Other special features for the occasion have been planned by Mrs. Jansen Haines and Mrs. R. H. Delmege, who are serving as chairmen in making the arrangements for the day.

The high school students of Marshall county will participate in a contest which the league of that county is conducting. A prize of $10 is to be given for the best essay on "Why Iowa men should vote for woman suffrage." Second and third prizes are also offered.

W. R. Orchard, a prominent newspaper man of Council Bluffs, is speaking for woman suffrage.

Woodbury county suffragists are planning a suffrage automobile tour of their county from May 15 to 22. On May 22, a big suffrage rally will be held in Sioux City.

Mt. Vernon is to hear Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, who is now touring the State. The ladies of the College Guild are supervising the meeting to be held on May 17.

Two hundred suffragists from Linn, Benton, Cedar and Jones counties gathered at Cedar Rapids on May 2, to attend the suffrage conference. A one o'clock luncheon was served, at which Mrs. Catt was guest of honor. The afternoon was spent in discussing plans for campaign work.

The Rev. Mr. Volmer of Corydon and James Porter, attorney of Shoshone, Idaho, formerly a resident of Humeston, addressed the suffrage club of Humeston recently. Mr. Porter, who comes from an equal suffrage State and therefore speaks from experience, says that allowing the women to vote is not a detriment to any State, but rather a benefit from every view point.

The suffragists of Sioux City did well with the selling of the suffrage edition of the Daily News of that city. It is reported that about 7,000 copies were sold, for some of which ardent believers paid the amount of 25 cents. Prominent women and girls sold the papers.

Mason City observed suffrage week during the past week. Store windows were decorated in yellow and from automobiles and wagons suffrage pennants and banners were flying. As a climax of the week, a large mass meeting was held on Friday evening, with Mrs. Catt speaking.

FOREIGN LEADERS WATCH AMERICA

Dr. McFarland Reports Increasing Interest of European Nations in Suffrage in U. S.

During a recent visit to Europe in the interest of international brotherhood, Dr. Charles McFarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, was impressed by the amount of attention given to the cause of votes for American women. The Federal Council, recently in session in Garden City, is a nation-wide body with international interests and represents thirty denominations.

Dr. McFarland was in conference during his recent trip with publicists and State leaders in all the belligerent countries. He is, himself, a suffragist and recently wrote to the New York Woman Suffrage Party: "I think that the war, which has of course raised many political questions, and has put the peoples of the various countries in a very thoughtful state of mind, has naturally raised this question in view of the fact that women are called upon to suffer so much for causes which they had no part in determining."

VOTERS' LEAGUE SPURNS MALING

Denver Men's Independent Voters, in Resolution, Call Him Defamer of State's Name

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Independent Voters' League of Denver on April 27, 1916. The meeting was largely attended, and four-fifths of those present were men:

Whereas, One J. E. Maling is now and has been for some time past touring those States where suffrage campaigns are in progress, representing himself as coming from the business men of Colorado, and

Whereas, This Maling is engaged in circulating the most defamatory statements regarding both the financial interests of the State, and the womanhood of Colorado saying that, "Two governments have broken down under the stress of woman suffrage, the legislative hopper has become loaded down with reform platforms, the government has lost its hold, the State cannot sell its own bonds, gambling and vice flourish openly and business has been killed," and

Whereas, Each and every one of these statements is false and misleading, and calculated to do irremediable damage to the good name of the State; and

Whereas, It is well known in Denver that Maling is a mere carpet-bagger, whose career is at least questionable, and whose business associations have been limited to promoting various interests of some of the less scrupulous of our large corporations, when he has not been traveling the country defaming the State that has restored his family to health; and

Whereas, It is also known that he represents the Anti-Suffrage Association, and has promised large pay to various Colorado women if they would turn Judases to their sex and their State, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Independent Voters' League of Denver denies each and every statement of the said Maling, and repudiates him as no true representative of Colorado manhood.

(Signed) D. C. Burns, President.
F. E. Stackhouse, Secretary.

It is doubtless true, says the Nashville Banner, that a little girl up in the East Tennessee mountains contributed more than any other cause to the adoption of the suffrage declaration of the Tennessee Republican platform. This little girl is Anna B. Hooper, the the daughter of the former Governor, who made a speech for suffrage at the capitol when only nine years old, and converted her father.

"LIBERTY" SPEECH AMUSES HEFLIN

Imagine Talking About Live Stock and Voting Against Filipinos, Says Anti-Suffragist

Mr. Heflin, Congressman from Alabama, expressed amusement on the floor of the House May 3.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee," said he, "the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hull), who spoke a few minutes ago, commenced his speech by saying that there are some things dearer to man than live stock, and that one thing is liberty. I was amused, Mr. Chairman, as I listened to the gentleman. In the body of his speech he was pleading for liberty for live stock, and I recalled that on yesterday he voted against giving liberty to the Filipinos—human beings in the Philippine Islands. (Applause.)

"I pleaded here yesterday for the freedom of the people in the islands. I saw their brilliant representative here, as able a man as any Republican in this House, show that he is as capable of self-government as any Republican here or elsewhere. (Applause.)

"Mr. Chairman, in the Post this morning is an interview from the Filipino Delegate saying that he would not come back to Congress; that it would be hard to secure independence now, since the whole Republican side had voted against freedom. To me this is a touching and a pathetic thing, and I want to say to him and to his people, Hope on, trust on; that judgment rendered here yesterday was not the judgment of the American people. (Applause.) The time will come, and that time will be in November, when we will have that judgment reversed. (Applause.)"

Mr. Heflin might perhaps well be amused. He ought also to be amused at himself, who could deliver himself in this way and still remain the arch opponent in Congress of the enfranchisement of women. But perhaps women are not "human beings."

ASSEMBLY SHOWS DISCRIMINATION

New York Politicians Never Objected to Men Lobbies—Suddenly Exclude Women

The recent rule of the New York Legislature aimed at the women teachers and barring all persons interested in legislation from the floor, leads the Journal of Education of May 4 to comment:

"From the days of Aaron Burr the Assembly of the State of New York has endured lobbyists. Tammany from New York City, the "ringsters" from Buffalo, and every style of lobbyists from everywhere have been endured. But they were men. When women teachers bother Assemblymen a new rule of exclusion is passed! Is it any wonder that women think they are discriminated against?"

"The conviction is growing upon womankind that they ought to have a hand in the affairs of the world," declared Miss Mary Shaw, the actress, in a recent interview "They want to participate in order to make it better for their children." Miss Shaw is a staunch suffragist of many years' standing.

NOTES AND NEWS

Like Abou Ben Adhem, Mrs. W. A. Harris's "name leads all the rest." She heads Kansas's "big four" who are delegates to the Democratic national convention.

The Rev. Luke M. White, rector of St. Luke's Church of Montclair, N. J., said before a recent meeting of the Montclair Equal Suffrage School, "I am a suffragist because I am a Christian."

Suffragists helped Congressman W. E. Williams, of Illinois, celebrate his fifty-ninth birthday, May 5, by presenting him with a large frosted birthday cake. The cake bore this inscription: "May the coming year bring you joy and the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

"Anti-suffragists did some very masculine campaigning," says the Davenport (Ia.) Democrat of April 30. "They opened two boxes of cigars and invited the men who called at headquarters to 'Have One.' There were a large number of callers in the McCullough building headquarters and the antis believe they gained many votes."

POCKETS IN THEIR PARADE SKIRTS

Only Other Lack Is Ballot, Says Worker, and That, Too, Will Be Removed

The assortment of white skirts on sale for the June 7 parade makes a wall four feet high across one end of the headquarters in the Tower Building at Chicago.

There is one noticeable characteristic of all the skirts, and that is their pockets. Every one has at least one pocket and many of them two or three. Mrs. Albert Schweizer, who ordered the patterns, stated that as pockets and votes seemed the only attributes which made men superior beings, the suffragists should start the parade with pockets and finish it with votes.

CAN STILL ENTER PRIZE CONTESTS

There is still ample time for all suffragists to enter the two prize contests which the National American Woman Suffrage Association announced open from April 1 to October 1. Five hundred dollars in prizes is to be awarded for posters, and twenty-five dollars for the best suffrage slogan of not more than five words. The terms of both competitions were fully explained in the Journal of March 25. All communications should be sent to the N. A. W. S. A., 171 Madison avenue, New York City, the posters to the Chairman Art Publicity, and the logans to the Slogan Committee.

Senator Thompson of Kansas read into the Congressional Record of May 5 an article on suffrage and prohibition by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

The first woman judge in Montana is presiding over a court in Chinook, according to the Butte Miner. Mrs. J. C. Duff, the wife of a local lawyer, has been serving in the stead of the police magistrate of Chinook, who was called out of the State.

The Congressional Union envoys who have been touring the free States on board the "Suffrage Special" will reach Washington May 16. A petition asking that the envoys be permitted to speak on the floor of the Senate has been sent to that body by a group of voting women representing nine States.

Girl volunteers in England now play the part of Paul Revere in spreading warning of the approach of Zeppelins over London. They are telephone operators attached to the emergency staff of the local exchanges, and upon news of an impending raid, go on their bicycles to rouse the neighborhood.

The new anti-suffrage league, trained at Nashville by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, evidently did not hear very well. Previous to the vote in the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, endorsing equal suffrage, the league issued a statement objecting to an amendment it thought had been proposed to the constitution admitting suffrage leagues. The Federation president had the pleasure of pointing out that no such amendment had been proposed but that the "league" had mistaken a resolution of endorsement for an amendment admitting suffrage clubs. Sometimes even an anti-suffragist must wish she knew about politics and parliamentary terms.

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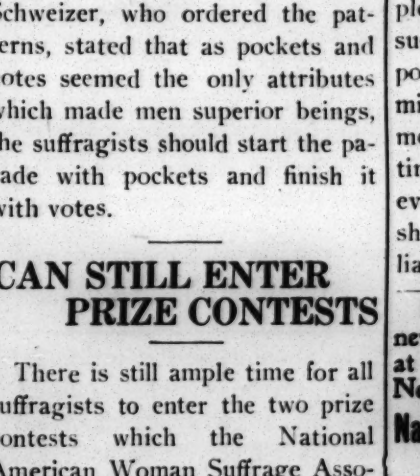

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LESLIE ESTATE DECLARED READY

Surrogate Fowler's Decision Said to Make Certain That Mrs. Catt Will Receive $1,700,000

"Surrogate Fowler signed an order yesterday in the litigation over the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who died on September 21, 1914, which will probably lead to the early distribution of the estate of the widow of the publisher, under whose will Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will receive for the furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage about $1,700,000," says the New York Tribune of May 9.

"Mrs. Lonetta L. Hollander, Mrs. Florence L. Weissbrod, Frank Leslie and Arthur Leslie, grandchildren of Mr. Leslie, were eliminated yesterday by Surrogate Fowler as legatees or heirs under the will of Mrs. Leslie. The surrogate said that the grandchildren of the publisher were not legatees, and had not filed any proof of claim against the estate, and held that the decree of probate was binding.

"All that is now necessary to permit the distribution of the estate is the judicial settlement of the accounting of the executors. Mrs. Catt, as residuary legatee, has objected to the charge of $193,500 as manager of the affairs of Mrs. Leslie from 1895 to 1904, a charge of $25,000 for legal services made by Sullivan & Cromwell, and another similar charge of $25,000 by ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett. Ex-Justice Charles F. Brown has been appointed as referee in this matter, and the settlement awaits his report."

THOSE 91 VOTES NEED A PLANK

Member of Congress Sees Advantage For Party Which First Comes Out for Suffrage

"The adoption of an equal suffrage plank in one or both of the platforms of the two great parties promises to be an important issue in the coming national conventions."

With the conventions scarcely a month away, this statement from a member of Congress this week is significant.

With 91 electoral votes in the suffrage States out of the total of 531 in the electoral college, the free States can easily determine the outcome of a presidential election by their choice of the electors they will help name. Hence the vote in the equal suffrage States is tremendously important, especially when it is remembered that President Harrison had a majority of only 85 electoral votes, Cleveland had but 37 and Garfield only 59.

"I know that the subject is being freely discussed in the House cloak rooms," continued the member of Congress who is quoted by the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association, "and the general belief is expressed that whatever disadvantages, from a political viewpoint, might accrue from an endorsement of woman suffrage, they would be far outweighed by the advantage. Members of Congress generally recognize that woman suffrage is bound to come. As a matter of practical judgment, political exigencies seem quite likely to dictate its endorsement in the national platforms."

WOMEN INITIATE HEALTH BILLS

Have Little Success Without Vote in New York Town, But Win in Suffrage Communities

In the city of Pinnacle, N. Y., which went two to one against suffrage at the polls last fall, there has been a Town Improvement Association of women for twenty-five years. This Association worked seven years to get the town's waste paper cared for; eight, to install a painless gas tank for vagrant animals; fifteen, without success, to induce the city to accept covered rubbish carts to be paid for by the Association; twenty-five, without results, to establish a first-aid kit in the railway station, where several people have fallen ill, and five have died of sudden heart attacks during this time.

The Mayor of Phoenix, Arizona, where women vote, boasted last September that Arizona women have installed drinking fountains, rest rooms and comfort stations in every city and town of the State. Says Dr. William Evans, ex-commissioner of health in Chicago: "The main influence of Chicago women has been in making public health officials take up questions which they had not heretofore, in making the Council change their views toward questions of public morals." Women of Chicago and Arizona have a vote; the women of Pinnacle have none.

CATCH INMATES AND 80 "GUESTS"

Chicago Police Take Men Who Are Equally Guilty With Women in Raid

Recent police raids on notorious Chicago hotels on the West Side netted not only the keepers and 80 women inmates, but also 80 men "guests."

"Which latter fact," says the Chicago Herald of May 3, "shows an improvement on the usual police practice in such matters. It takes a woman and a man to make the bargains against which the law was set in motion. Too often in the past the guilt of the party of the second part, always equal and sometimes greater, has been ignored. Equally to insist upon it is a decided improvement."

And it is noteworthy that the improvement comes where women vote.

"WEAK ORGANISM" PROVED UNTRUE

Brieux Says France Must Respect Women After War and Give New Consideration

"Let those laugh now who used to talk of the woman's 'weak organism,'" says Eugene Brieux, the playwright. "It is a weakness that has stood the fatigue of the metal mill, and woman's frail hands have polished helmets and stuffed bombshells and verified cannon.

"Women have now eaten of the fruit forbidden them, not by God, but by men. They have learned; they know what they can do. The revelation was possible for them, because the man was not there to say, 'Leave that alone.' What is going to happen?

"The man must respect the woman and no longer treat her as a weak thing, silly, and bound to subjection.

"The abominable institution of the dot (the dowry which is necessary to a girl's marriage in France in all classes of society) must disappear. The man and woman must not get married to be 'settled in life,' at the end of their youth, but in its full bloom and to live their whole life together, with the risks of the beginning and the struggles that follow and the joys of success.

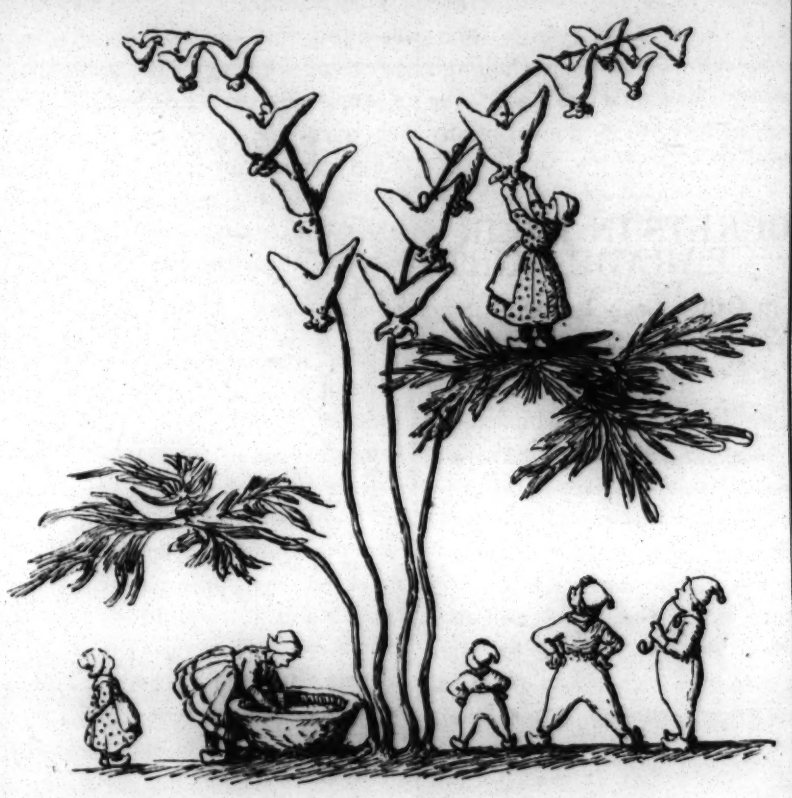
"Mothers must teach their sons to respect women.

"Not one honest woman must be at peace so long as she knows that somewhere some other woman is forced to sell herself from sheer misery of body or soul."

Four of the 28 delegates from Washington to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis are women.

The delegates were elected by the recent Washington Democratic convention in North Yakima.

Nothing Unwomanly About the Fairy Suffs



Fredrikke S. Palmer.

"Walking on the Rock this morning, our first real spring day, I saw a lot of Dutchman's Breeches, one of our early wild flowers. This picture bobbed into my head and I drew it, when I came home."—Fredrikke S. Palmer.

Plan Big Demonstration For Chicago Convention

In Addition to All Women's Clubs of Chicago, Thousands of Women in Neighboring States Will Join in Procession. Mrs. Bass Now Thinks She Can Accommodate All Visitors. Route of Parade Announced

National Suffrage Parade Headquarters in connection with the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the Tower Building, Chicago, are thronged with women eager to purchase the white skirts, the white sailor regulation hats and yellow scarfs suggested by the regalia committee. The demand for hats has necessitated a rush order for ten thousand in spite of the concession of the regalia committee that any organization with over five hundred marchers in line may select a distinctive headgear.

Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and general chairman of the parade, has received many letters asking for information about State delegations. Mrs. George Bass of the Hospitality Committee has arranged to care for ten thousand marchers from other States in spite of the fact that all the Chicago hotel managers have had reservations booked for months to accommodate the delegates to the Republican and Progressive national conventions. As general chairman of the local board at the time of the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Bass made her reputation as an able and charming hostess, and there is reason to believe she will handle this situation with great credit to herself and perfect comfort to Chicago's suffrage guests.

At the head of the first section of the parade will march Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with all the members of the National Board. Visiting delegations will follow bearing their own State emblems and led by the Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Under the Illinois State banner more than 250 groups will march. Some of the large organizations in Chicago with over two thousand members will parade in distinctive costumes. Among these are the Chicago Political Equality League, the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, the Woman's City Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Church Federation, the W. C. T. U., and the Federation of Women's Clubs. However, the striking feature of the parade will be the Ward Section, in which every one of the thirty-five wards of Chicago will have its women voters, under the banner of the precinct and ward in which they live. These ward groups will be made up of women of different races, different religions, different political party affiliations, but as one in the desire for full suffrage for all women. Every woman will have an opportunity to express the solidarity of women by marching on June 7.

The parade will start at four o'clock from the assembling ground in Grant Park, cross over the viaduct at Monroe street and proceed south on Michigan boulevard to Fourteenth street, where the line will swing west to the Coliseum, in which the Republican convention will be in session to receive the plea of the marching host.

Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown says: "This will be the greatest event of its kind ever witnessed the wide world over. It will be an expression of woman's dignity, of her humanitarian hopes, her desire for equal opportunity with man and her eagerness to accept her share of the world's civic and public work."

LAST LAUGHS

He: "I dreamt last night I proposed to a pretty girl."

She: "What did I say?"—Stray Stories.

"The old-fashioned boy used to respect every word his father said."

"Yes," replied the cynical youth; "but you must remember that the old-fashioned boy had one of those old-fashioned fathers."—Washington Star.

Robert was having a very successful career at college. He had scored the winning touchdown in the big game of the year, and was mentioned by the experts for the All-American team. But Robert's father was not satisfied.

"I'm afraid, my son," said he, "that you are not making good use of your time at college. I hear very unsatisfactory reports about your work."

"Gee whiz!" exclaimed Robert, "You must have been talking to one of the professors."—New York Times.

A Berlin telegram says that in that city women are digging the tunnel for the underground railway.

Don't let us further burden them with a ballot.—Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

"Is he making her a good husband."

"No—she's making him that way."—Michigan Gargoyle.

This story—which is perhaps true and perhaps not—is being told in many Italian mess rooms. On one of his royal tours King Victor Emmanuel spent the night in a small country town, where the people showed themselves unusually eager in caring for his comfort. When he had gone to bed he was surprised to be awakened by a servant who wanted to put clean sheets on his bed. However, he waited good-naturedly while it was done, and wished the servant good night. He had dozed off to sleep when he was roused for the second time by a rap on the door and the servant reappeared, asking to change the sheets again.

Naturally the King asked why the change was made so often. The servant answered reverently: "For one's self one changes the sheets every week, for an honored friend every day, but for a king every hour."—The Youth's Companion.